VOL. 5.

HE GRAVE.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER. WILLIAM J. BUCKMINSTER.

AGRICULTURE.

Within our own recollection it was a very genertice, in the towns near Boston, to go into collets in winter, and single out the oldest trees, an endue quantity of moisture. [Editor.

When large single trees are felled in the midst of a ferst, they crush the undergrowth, if there is any, and much retard the progress of what is to give the place of the trees removed. And when you practice thinning out your woodlots you must not expect the low trees that you leave for standards will grow fast. You will have large vacancies earthadowed by the high trees, that will produce go wood.

Mr. Editora,—We hear of the virtues of potato water for destroying lice on plants. We can easily imagine how disagreeable it must be, from the fact that it takes a way the strong taste of a raw potato. Queries. Would it not be well for our good housewives to boil their puddings in a separate pot from the potatoes! Who would wish to will not hold so much of the water, as bread, does it not hold some!

in and from a tight sward. In such cases you must in and from a tight sward. In such cases you must Nov. 24, 1845. not expect your large trees to grow rapidly. For some grow fast in sward land. The leaves that e so much to enrich woodland with a thick

e in twenty or thirty years, if not sooner. For ang wood is better for the fire, and the stumps of MR. EDITOR :- The fact that the disease Bet old trees send up no shoots that are worth pro-tecting, and it is not profitable in any case to let course of loss for firewood that no vigorous

Of the range, or some to give you a few remarks on the cause of the fangi.

Close observation will show that all plants of

ethereal companies he highest improve

a dog pass by here!'

and tuck-but the

NCH.

ing went

g by, ering spoke, child will cry, your cloak.

(Maine Farmer.

of fare, containing a the different tasks sit down at the sa-

palatable to almost refer them rare dose.

Electioneering is uffed meats. Essays, tal and divine, are a

a happy commixture and vegetables, a diet casant and healthy.

Poetry is custard. ong a printer's dun-

"Hallo, Sharp,"

oy; what's the mathed through the care-

have had damages hadn't I better sus

ood boy, said an eld lings, for we are some t into the fire, flong on the cistern, set the stick a fork in his sis-ly childish tollies."

glish gentleman to a an is as follows: f yole cum un ce me ill in my Bow Hills,

jig.

at have been early used to the yoke. Calves

ere. Take care and fasten the first one tight then you put the yoke on. Don't let him run and

inded cart; and they will do it if they are properly leght. This brings the voke to bear against the The same is the case with other plants. If

in grow well on them.

Insects.

Some of the practical chemista of your city, with their balances, tests &c., might do the agricultural community a great service in connection with this washing sound personal species. They create cavities in the balances, tests &c., might do the agricultural community a great service in connection with this washing sound personal special servings have been made of the diseased lates of the vegetable, and of the insects aliaded to, and capica have been sent to the principal agriculturals.

Some of the practical chemista of your city, with their balances, tests &c., might do the agricultural community a great service in connection with this community a great service in connection with their balances, uses &c., might do the agricultural community a great service in connection with this community a great service in connection with this community a great service in connection with this community and community a great service in connection with their balances, uses &c., might do the agricultural service in connection with their balances, uses &c., might do the agricultural service in connection with their balances, uses &c., might do the agricultural service in connection

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1845.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POTATO ROT.

POTATO ROT.

Mr. Editor,—Sir: I have about an acre of light sandy land which I thought might be improved by covering it with clay. Last agring I commenced hauling on clay and covered about half the land, I was prevented from finishing it by other business; but had the whole ploughed and planted with potatoes. I dug them the first of October and found nearly all rotten where I had hauled the clay; but that which remained in its natural state, produced sound and healthy potatoes. If this serves to throw any light upon the potato rot, it is all I wish, any light upon the potato rot, it is all I wish, and I remain, yours, &c.,
T. C. WILLEY.

Andover, Nov. 20, 1845.

We cannot imagine why clay in any form should contribute to the rotting of the potato unless the land was too wet and the day served to retain

POTATO WATER.

MR. EDITOR,-We hear of the virtues of po-

does it not hold some:

Is possed.

Is possed water just the stuff to use in steaming brightness water for the stuff to use in steaming brightness water for that purpose?

WATER.

FUNGI, ETC.

The following article, which contains some well-timed suggestions, upon a subject of much interest, is from the Philadelphia Farmer's Cab-

ang wood is better for the fire, and the stumps of the several years, has been attributed to the attacks of then twice as fast as trees coming from seed.

cs grow so long for firewood that no vigorous Close observation will show that air prants of the fungi tribe grow where there is a sufficiency of the fungi tribe grow where there is a sufficiency of hosts will come from the roots.

Cut clean therefore, great and small trees, and or titlem as close to the ground as you can. The ground as you can. The ground as you can be a prouts are found to start and grow as well when the end, or girdle it one year before you cat it down.

MAKING STEERS HANDY.

ere, by its aid they can always tell when their soils need alkaline substances to make them more productive, without going to the trouble and expense of a chemical analysis of the soil When the snow covers the ground the young for that purpose. Upon whatever spot of ground the fungi make their appearance, there is a want of alkali, and no time should be lost in supplying it, if we would raise profitable crops; seed be haiter-broken and handled, to make them supplying as wheat, corn, cats, hay, potators are seed put in the voke.

When stores are wild it is a good practice to that the pair into a close stable and yoke them there. Take care and fasten the first ope tight

The fungi being composed principally of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, feed upon carcarbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, feed upon carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, feed upon carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, feed upon carbonic acid and water chiefly, and, consequently if lime or potash be added to the soil where they grow, and the carbonic acid be therefore changed into salt, the fungi have nothing to the deficient in patience. This virtue should have the potato crop has been furnished with sufficient alkali, particular-based by the potato crop has been furnished with sufficient alkali, particular-based by the potato crop has been furnished with sufficient alkali, particular-based by the potato crop has been furnished with sufficient alkali, particular-based by the potato crop has been furnished with sufficient alkali, particular-based by the potato crop has been furnished with sufficient alkali, particular-based by the potato crop has been furnished with sufficient alkali, particular-based by the potato crop has been furnished with sufficient alkali, particular-based by the potato crop has been furnished with sufficient alkali, particular-based by the potato crop has been furnished with sufficient alkali, particular-based by the potato crop has been furnished with sufficient alkali, particular-based by the potato crop has been furnished with sufficient alkali, particular-based by the potato crop has been furnished by the potato crop ha been furnished with sufficient alkali, particulartypotash, and the carbonic acid in it is in the
yea take time, and let the young animals know
that you want.

Steers in the yoke should be taught to move backmards as well as forwards. This should be very
particularly attended to, unless you wish to see
your ozen back a cart with their heads to the
year ozen back a cart with their heads to the and, and the bows stopping their breath. They sickly root offers the proper food to the fungt, and it avails itself of it; unfortunately, for do-

The same is the case with other plants. If they lack alkali to form a salt in connection with the carbonic acid they receive, the superabundant carbonic acid will give nutrition to the a ugut empty cart, or a ugut pair of wheels, it would be first used to be run back, and this should be on sloping ground, where the wheels will run tass. Say, back! distinctly, and hold your whip before the cattle, but don't strike them on the head.

We see this effect produced in wheat in the case of mildew, rust, or blight, and also in smur in the same plant, the ergot in rye, the "debefore the cattle, but don't strike them on the head. If you do they will at once hold their noses to the ground, and you will find it difficult to raise them. In urging them back touch their fore legs gently with the whip. Be not in a hurry, and you will gradually urge them back.

While he had the offer keep their legs them after they have been attacked, they Make both the nigh and the off ox keep their bidies close to the cart tongue, and you need not be a great while in teaching your cattle to run back.

This close cover much labor.

This close cover much labor. from rust, mildew, or blight, and smut-and FURNIPS FOR HOGS. Mr. Thomas Stevens of the "snuff-box"—and sow ashes on potatoes to save them from the rot—and wash fruit trees are holled and hear thomas and hear thomas are them from the rot—and wash fruit trees are holled and hear thomas are them from the rot—and wash fruit trees. reperell tells us that he has used turnips freely for begs, boiled and kept them on turnips entirely till sping for four years past, and his hogs have done and. He never has a single sick one. He thinks, then experiments made to determine the question, then experiments made to determine the question, then the product of turnips is as valuable for his begs as a hundred pounds of potatoes. Pigs are grow well on them. &c., and which flies and bugs are also charged CURIOUS. We are informed that an old male by other scientific gentlemen, with being the cause of the potato rot, and other diseases of plants. The Hessian fly, in my opinion, finds nothing suited to its palate in a healthy stalk of the normant says he saw him tending them last sumset. We should think the turkeys would mob him for interfering in matters that he ought to leave in the first says he reggs, which eggs, in the course of time, hatches and produces worms, and if the ber. We should think the turkeys would mob him in there have the course if interfering in matters that he ought to leave in Seir charge.

Although not absolutely impossible, it is severfuleless, a strange tale of a turkey. He must be atled to. I have found that where there was the plant with "Abington blues" and the other laif with "Abington blues" and the other laif with "Chenangoes." They were both planted with the same time and both tilled alike; but the Abington the same time and both tilled alike; but the Abington the same time and both tilled alike; but the Abington the same time and both tilled alike; but the Abington the same time and both tilled alike; but the Abington the same time and both tilled alike; but the Abington the same time and both tilled alike; but the Abington the same time and both tilled alike; but the Abington the same time and both tilled alike; but the Abington the same time and both tilled alike; but the Abington the same time and both tilled alike; but the Abington the same time and both tilled alike; but the Abington the same in regard to the wheat-worm, muck-worm, and all other worms, they will still remain there; but a healthy plant will not furnish that food—the same in regard to the wheat-worm, muck-worm, and all other worms that attack plants. I am led to this conclusion, Mr. Editor, by numerous observations and some experiments. I have found that where they are not so to furnish food of time, hatches and produces worms, and if the plant is in such a condition as to furnish food of time, hatches and produces worms, and if the plant is in such a condition as to furnish food of time, hatches and produces worms, and if the plant is in such a condition as to furnish food of time, hatches and produces worms, and if the plant is in such a condition as to furnish food of time, hatches and produces worms, and if the plant is in such a condition as to furnish that food—the same in regard to the wheat-worm, there was the plant is in such a condition as to furnish that there lays her a way than by being eaten up by them. And, is the same time and both tilled alike; but the Ablagian were affected with the rot while the Chenante and the stage in which they were a sufficiency of alkalies, for by their aid they form carbonate of lime, phosphate of lime, silicate of potash, &c., and make their stalks and leaves so hard and strong as to be almost and leaves so hard and strong as to be almost the distribution of the stalks and leaves so hard and strong as to be almost the stalks of many insects that infest them. And their juices are so insignificantly and the stalks of th

THE PAMPAS OF BUENOS AYRES.

THE PAMPAS OF BUENOS AYRES.

That tract of country south of the Parana River, and of lat. 38 south, extending went to the Angeles of the Country, formed apparently by the washing of the Country, formed apparently by the washing of the Get, so level that a carriage can go were the fields in any direction, and without a single tree or bash. It is one immense meadow, covered with interesting the rarely so cold as to form ice of bash. It is one immense meadow, covered with interesting the rarely so cold as to form ice of the thickness of glass, and snow is never seen. The thermometer in sever below thirty, or above nine. The thermometer in sever below thirty, or above nine. The thermometer in sever below thirty, or above nine. The rest is not the part of t

no tences or dicines to separate one's land from his neighbor's.

Arriving at the outskirts of the city of Buenos Ayres, they pass to the great salting establishments, where they are driven into a pen. A fasso or noose is thrown over the horns, and by a windlass the animal indexed and the salting of the s Arriving at the omtskirts of the city of Buenos Ayres, they pass to the great salting establishments, where they are driven into a pen. A fasso or noose is thrown over the horns, and by a windlass the animal is drawn up to a post, where a man stands, and with a sharp pointed knife pierces the spine, back of the horns—the animal drops upon a rail truck, and is drawn off to the skinning ground, where the hide is taken off, the beef cat from the bones and hung up thain, preparatory to satting, and the tallow all trick dat, all within five minutes. The hides are salted and shipped in bulk to Brazil and Cuba; the bones, horns and hoofs are shipped to Europe; and the hair from the tails, for matresses, and the sinews of the legs, for glue, are exported to the United States. About 600,000 cattle are annually killed for the beef, which is cured for export, and about 200,000 are killed and the beef either steamed out for the fat, or thrown away. The export of hides 200,000 are kined and the beef either steamed out for the fat, or thrown away. The export of hides from Buenos Ayres is 1,200,000 per annum.— Those for the United States are the lighter kinds, that come from the interior states of the Argentine confederation. The richest cattle owners are Nichother states of the confederation are not so settled, but have about 3,500,000 cattle; and the republic of Uruguay and the southern part of Brazil [Rio Grande] have 5,000,000 more, making in the country near the La Plata, 13,500,000. The export of hides to Europe and the United States is about 2,500,000 annually.

Sheen have been much neglected, until within different diffe

for Crayes and the acuttes, part of Breid [Re]
ty now the La First, 1,2,50,000. The captor of light ty more than La First

An army merches with there has govern

LARGE YIELD OF CORN. Lawton Turner, of

\$ 605 65

The field averaging 73 bushels 2 1-2 qts per acre, of sound corn. One selected acre, 13 1-2 rods by 12 rods, yielded 89 bushels 18 1.2 qts. confederation. The richest cattle owners are Nicholas Anchorena and his brother Thomas, who sell 70,000 each year, and have about 300,000, and 50,000 horses. There are several who own over of it was spread over with coarse barn manure 100,000, and the country remaining tranquil and in peace, the number would rapidly increase. The About one acre was manured in the hill, and other states of the confederation are not so extled.

HON. CALEB CUSHING'S LECTURE | journal that it was the head waters of the Ta-

that Mr. Cushing's views are not well founded.

The subject will be farther discussed in Congress this winter. [Ed.

"There is a great region of this continent mashed by the Pacific Ocean, and bounded by the possessions of the Mexican republic on the south, those of Russia on the north, and those of the United States and of Great Britain on the east, which is not yet subjected to the lawful government of any European or American power, and it is the only remaining part of North America which continues in such anomalous condition. In superficial extent it is of nearly 400,000 square miles; that is, more than three times as large as the aggregate of all the British Islands, and about equal is extent to Maire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Deleware Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Smethar Carolina and Georgia—(393,000 equare militis—in other words, to the original thirteen United States; and I shall presently show that it is view is commensurate with its extent. This is Oregon.

To what government does this great territory belong? Great Britain says—it belongs to no body; that it is in the same condition with Massachusetts before the discovery of America that it is unappropriated savage lands, and that as such, she has a right to come and take it:—she the general conqueror, she the universal usurper, she the exclusive appropriator of all parts of the terraqueous globe which may seem convenient to her commerce, or desirable to her ambition. She pretends title to no part of it she claims the right to incade and occupy any part of it, at her discretion. The United States as yo, on the other hand, we have a good and sund title to the whole of it, as we think and believe; we are sure we have a perfectly indisputable title to all that part of it which adjoins the United States, namely, from the 42d to the 49th parallel of latitude; Great Britain, admits, we know, that she has no title to any part of it, and if there be the shadow of any ground or claim of right, under which she can justly invade and possess any part of it, (which we constructed in the proper of the co

may say the case is a very extraordinary one. How is it possible that Great Britain should advance such extravagant pretensions, and should obstinately refuse, at the same time, all fair ten-der of compromise from the United States? I repeat, the statement of the case is nevertheless TRUE. I assure you that, in making this

And this I proceed to show you by a brief analysis of the voluminous official documents in the case, as they have been published by our congress, though suppressed by the British government.

Columbia.

1. By our own discovery. It is conceded that Captain Gray of Boston, in the ship Columbia, first of all Christian men, discovered and entered, and named the river Columbia; and it is one of the points of the right of discovered are considered. and it is one of the points of the right of discovery, that the discoverer of a river, holds the river-valley, the discoverer of a bay the lands ery, that the discoverer of a river, holds the river-valley, the discoverer of a bay the lands on the bay: on which principle France held the Mississippi country called Louisiana, England (under France) the St. Lawrence country called Canada, and England the northern into a settlement in all the forms of legality and of public right belonging to any European establishment in America. Meanwhile, two vessels were recognifications of the continent from Hudgon's Bay to the

ON OREGON.

We extract from Mr. Cushing's lecture as it is reported in the Post, all that relates to the title of this country and of Great Britan to the Oregon country. We are not prepared to say that Mr. Cushing's size of the Tacoutchee Tesse not the Columbia, that he struck on his way to the Pacific; whereupon the British government said—Well, it must be confessed we have no title whatever to Oregon, either by discovery, settlement or otherwise; we disclaim all title, and we set up a claim as follows: we disclaim all title, and we set up a claim a follows:—
"Great Britain claims no exclusive sovereign

The subject will be farther discussed in Congress ty over any portion of that territory. Her present claim, not in respect to any part, but the whole, is limited to a right of joint occu-

we know, that she has no title to any part of it; and if there be the shadow of any ground or claim of right, under which she can justly invade and possess any part of it, (which we constantly deny) still such claim must apply only to so much of it, and no more, as, being north of the 49th parallel, adjoins her existing possessions in America.

Such is a plain and unvarnished statement of the general nature of the pretension to this territory put forth by the British and American governments respectively. No government except the United State alleges or pretends any title to the territory; and no government, except the United State alleges or pretends any title to the territory; and no government, except the United State alleges or pretends any title to the territory; and no government, except the United State alleges or pretends any title to the territory; and no government, except the United State alleges or pretends any title to the territory; and no government, except the United State alleges or pretends any title to the territory; and no government, except the United State alleges or pretends any title to the territory; and no government, except the United State alleges or pretends any title to the territory; and no government, except the United State alleges or pretends any title to the territory; and no government, except the United State alleges or pretends any title to the territory; and no government, except the United State alleges or pretends any title to the territory; and no government, except the United State alleges or pretends any title to the territory; and no government, except the United State alleges or pretends any title to the territory; and no government are to the united State alleges that Great Britann has a headow of a right north of the 1 the British government advances no such claim; the British go it would be ridiculous, nay, impudent, past all endurance, for Great Britain to pretend that the coasts of Hudson's Straits cover the shores of the Pacific Ocean! which is necessary in order to carry the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay

Britain defends her pretension to treat Oregon as unoccupied country, subject to colonization by her, on two grounds:-

"Nothing extenuate; nor aught

Set down in malice."

And this I proceed to show you by a brief analysis of the voluminous official documents in the case, as they have been published by our congress, though suppressed by the British government.

The United States claim title to the whole of Oregon considered as the valley of the river of Oregon considered as the valley of the river of Oregon considered as the valley of the river of Oregon considered when the valley of the river of Oregon considered as the valley of the river of Oregon considered when the valley of the river of the valley o

end under the North the many of the centure any case of war undertaken or threat-ened with greater precipitancy, or on pretexts more futile, than the Nootka Sound quarrel of called Canada, and Engl nd the northern interior of the continent from Hudson's Bay to the Rocky mountains. It is also conceded that Messeys. Lewis and Clark, in the service of the United States, first explored the Calumbia value on the land side from the head waters of the Columbia. It is also conceded that Mr. John Jacob Astor, a cuitzen of the United States, made the first settlement on the main waters of the Columbia. The American government points to these facts, as constituting a right by discovery, complete and exclusive, unless it be doubtful on the side of Spain.

2. We claim title in right of Spain. It is conceded that Spanish navigators first of all explored the coast of Catifornia to Cape Mendocino, named after the vicerôy Mendoza. It is conceded that Spanish navigators first of all explored and entered the bay into which the Columbia flows. It is conceded that Spanish navigators first of all explored and entered the bay into which the Columbia flows. It is conceded that Spanish navigators first of all explored and entered the bay into which the Columbia flows. It is conceded that Spanish navigators first of all explored and entered the bay into which the Columbia flows. It is conceded that Spanish navigators first of all explored and entered the state of the Columbia flows. It is conceded that Spanish navigators first of all explored and entered the state of the Columbia flows. It is conceded that Spanish navigators first of all explored and entered the state of the Columbia flows. It is conceded that Spanish navigators first of all explored and entered the state of the Columbia flows. It is conceded that Spanish navigators first of all explored and entered the state of the Columbia flows. It is conceded that Spanish navigators first of all explored and entered the state of the Columbia flows. It is conceded that Spanish navigators first of all explored and entered the state of the Columbia flows. It is conceded that Spanish navigators first of all explored and entered the bay into which the Columb

NO. 10.

Such are the claims and pretension

On this part of the subject, then, the question stands in brief thus:

We of the United States have, as we think, good title to the whole of Oregon, from 42 deg up to 54 deg. 39 min. 60 seconds.

up to 54 deg. 39 mm. to seconds.

1. In our own right.

2. Under Spain.

3. Under France.
Great Britain, on the other hand, neither has nor preteinds to have any title whatever to any part of Oregon, but claims a right to treat Ore-gon as aborginal wild country, and to settle it in common with all the world, or at least the

sion of Great Britain; first, by showing our general title, and second, by denying that Great Brittin now possesses any re late whatever under the Nootka convention.

At all events, Great Britain's whole claim is

now teduced to her rights (if any) under the Northern Convention; for that convention puts an end, as against England, to the pretence of

an end, as against England, to the pretence of Oregon being aboriginal territory, since the convention itself recognizes (impliedly) the sovereign rights of Spain.

During the many years the Oregon question has existed, the United States have, as before stated, at all times manifested a fair and amicable spirit towards Great Britain, especially in repeated offers to divide the disputed territory between us in almost equal parts, by the parallel of 49 deg., notwithstanding the comparative weakness of the rights of Great Britain.

These offers of the United States were based upon the supposition that the parallel of 49 deg. had been established by the treaty of Utrecht, by France and England, as the northern limit by France and England, as the northern limit of Louisiana; upon which supposition, in the year 1818, the line between Louisiana and the Hudson's Bay Company, on this side of the Rocky Mountains, was fixed by the British and American governments. When I came to investigate the subject, eight or nine years ago in vestigate the subject, eight or nine years ago in congress, I discovered, to my surprise, that no evidence existed, in any work of history, or any diplomatic paper, that the line had ever been fixed, in the manner supposed, under the treaty of Utrecht. Following up this doubt, I addressed to the keeper of the archives of France (through the French minister) a note of inquiry on the subject; and his reply, certifying to me that no decision of this line is to be discovered that no decision of this line is to be discovered in the French archives, confirmed me in the conviction that the current idea concerning it was erroneous, and that of course the United

deg. as the northern limit of Louisiana.

This offer of the American government, which has been twice deliberately made, was, in my opinion, extremely liberal in all views of the case, considering that Great Britain admits that she has no title whatever to Oregon, and that every successive administration of the federal government has maintained and felt that we bave a good title to the whole of Oregon. Great Britain, on the other hand, whilst admitting that she has no title as proprietor to an acre of the country, yet has the extravagance to pretend that we shall retire to the south of the Columbia, giving to her the absolute command of that great river, the military command of the hat great river, the military command of the coast, and indeed of the whole country of Ore-

coast, and indeed of the whole country of Oregon. Such a pretension as this is no compromise, of course, and is wholly inadmissible; and
it is not our fault, therefore. If the controversy
remains unsettled.

Meanwhile, our government agreed, by the
convention of 1818, as modified by that of 1827,
that Oregon should remain free am, open to the
vessels, citizens and subjects of the two powers,
without prejudice to the ultimate rights of either, this agreement subject to be terminated on
a year's notice by either government.

ther, this agreement subject to be terminated on a year's notice by either government.

In virtue of this convention, settlers from the United States, and also from Great Britain, have entered Oregon. The Britions consist of the Hudson's Bay Company and its officers and agents—one of those mousters, like the East India Company, a commercial corporation having powers of sovereignty; and what is worreignty controls the controls of the control of the controls of the controls of the control of the co ing powers of sovereignty; and, what is worse, an illegal intruder in Oregon; since, as we have seen, the charter of the company confines it ex-pressly to the country this side of the mount-ains. This company treats with civility individual Americans in Oregon, but takes care, by the lavish use of its capital, to drive out of it all the lavish use of its capital, to drive out of it all Americans who seek to engage in the fur trade or coast commerce; and by means of it the British government has planted its posts in every part of Oregon. And the British government has, by act of parliament, in palpable violation of treaties, extended its laws over the whole of Oregon.

Now, therefore, the British government is becoming uneasy, because, witnessing the in-

becoming uneasy, because, witnessing the in-flux of emigrants into Oregon from the United States, it sees that (if events be left to themselves) they will speedily overrun the whole country. And the American government is becoming uneasy, because it cannot permit the Hudson's Bay Company to continue to usurp the jurisdiction and military possession of Ore-gon. This uneasiness, on both sides, induces, of course, much solicitude in the minds of shose, whether English or American, who deprecate of war between the kindred nations of Englan and America. And the question arises-then shall be done?

MECHANIC ARTS.

To MAKE A DELICATE PICTURE VARNISH. Take two ounces of gum mastic and one ounce of gum sandarach, putverize them to a powder, put them in a flask or glass bottle and add a piot of alcohol: shake the whole together till the gums are well mixed with the liquor and set it in a warm place to dissolve. When the gums have dissolved, strain the solution through a fine flannel, and put it in a clean bottle, corked tight, till wanted for use. This varnish may be applied to pictures, boxes, or other fancy articles, and will dry in one minute, and produce a beautiful waterproof gloss. When maps or pictures on paper are to be varnished, they must first be seized with a solution of gum-arabic in water, to prevent penetration by the varnish; and water, to prevent penetration by the varnish; and if the weather is cold, the article must be warmed

MARBLE CEMENT. An improved cement is attracting attention among builders. It is formed of plaster of Paris, (Sulphate of Lime) and Alum. Common boiled plaster is steeped in a solution of alum, and recalcined, when it is fit for use. This which it forms, and which, from its great hardness and brilliancy of surface, bears a very near resemblance to marble. It may be colored by simply imparting the desired but to the water used in mixing it. It is susceptible of a very high polish, and is extensively used for interior decorations wherever its existence and the knowledge of its composition are known.

ARTIFICIAL STONE. An architect of Augaburg has inveited an artificial stone, which is said to surpass the best freestone, in solidity, at one third its sost, and to which any form can be riven in the manufacture. It is composed of river sand, clay, asd a cement—of which the co-aposition is the author's secret; it has been submitted to the proof of air, pressure, and fire, and resists them all. The King of Bavaris has given his gold medal of civil merit to the inventor.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

On Monday both Houses assembled, 43 n bers of the Senate, and 212 members of the House Our Senator Davis was in his seat, and all the Mass. members who are chosen. In the House J. W. Davis of Indiana was chosen speaker, with 120 votes. Mr. Vinton of Ohio, the whig candidate had 72. Moses Norris of N. H. 9, W. S. Miller, of N. Y., 5, and 4 members had one each. J. Q. Adams, as senior member, administered the oath to the speaker. The rules of the last session were adopted pro. tem. On Tuesday the President transmitted to the two Houses his Message.

to P We besitated whether to publish the whol of President Polk's Message on amount of its great length. Bet we concluded it would be more satisfactory to our readers to see the whole in a body and judge for themselves, then to be supplied with extracts and comments from us. Texas and Mexico occupy a great space in this document.

To make room for the whole of this importa State paper we were obliged to leave out our adents; they will appear next week.

RAILWAY MEETING AT WATERTOWN. We are requested to publish an account of the proceedings of a Railway Meeting held at Watertown on the 26th of November.

We are informed that a numerous me citizens of Waltham; Watertown and Cambridge was held at the Spring Hotel to take into consideration the subject of a railway from Waltham Boston, passing near the Bemis Factories, through Watertown village, by Mt. Auburn, and through the town of Cambridge, connecting with the Fitchburg or Worcester road, as circumstances may per-

Wm. A. White Secretary. A full discussion on the merits took place, and the result was the choice of a Committee of nine persons to procure forthwith a survey &c.

It is a fact that the thriving and wealthy towns of Cambridge and Watertown are not accommodated with the new means of conveyance. Railways run around them, but they are not accommodated. We trust that the Synate, recently chosen, will not deny to these towns what they have grant-

The Salem Register of Nov. 27th, contains Ploughman, by a writer under the signature of "North Danvere."

With the writer who skulks and conceals his name we have nothing to do .- But to the editor of the Register we say, you are doing no credit to your paper by admitting anonymous statements that you know have no foundation. You may gratify some vindictive friends of the two Senators and the advocates of monopoly in road making-but you are a stranger in Essex county if you suppose, for a single moment, that you have the common sense of the people with you.

We have no time to answer charges made by writers in disguise. Fictitious assertions are well suited to writers with fictitious names. They will pass for just what they are worth among intelligent

MR. ROWLEY'S ROBBERY. The National Police Gazette has come to the conclusion that Mr. Rowley's story "was a trick often used to deceive creditors." The publishers of that paper went to work to catch the rogue of a robber-they came to Boston twice, and went to Mr. Rowley's house, where they questioned his family, and they are satisfied the whole story is a fiction.

THEFTS IN BOSTON. On Wednesday two costs were stolen from No. 11 Elm street, and a surtout from 14 Brattle street, Also an axe from the office of Thompson Miller Esq.

In the evening Thomas Thompson offered to seli a black cloak at James Scott's shop. The cloak was quite too long for him, who appeared so short that he was confined in short quarters.

FINE PORK. A day or two since we say some very fine pork that had just been slaughtered by our neighbor, Mr. J. Johnson. He bought a lot from a drover in August last, and was he has made some of them weigh 400 weight. Mr. J. has a faculty in fattening hogs.

I An attempt was made to rob the Leices-

the crater of Vesuvius had lately put on an unusual appearance. The King of the Belgians has been opening the Chamber in a speech which makes mention of a commercial treaty with the United States; but the commercial treaty with the United State details of the treaty have not appeared.

The remarkable change in the tone of the minis-terial newspapers, regarding O'Connell and the Repeal Conspiracy, has excited general attention

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Rep-

It is to me a source of unaffected satisfaction t

was achieved in despite of the diplomatic interference of European monarchies. Even France—the country which had been our arcient ally—the country which has a common interest with us in maintaining the freedom of the seas—the country which has a common interest with us in maintaining the freedom of the seas—the country which has a common interest with us in maintaining the freedom of the seas—the country which has a common interest with us in maintaining the freedom of the seas—the country which was left unacted on by the treaty. Still further the country which has a common interest with us in maintaining the freedom of the seas—the country which has a common interest with us in maintaining the freedom of the seas—the country which has been considered in factorial to the amount of \$928,627.84, which was left unacted on by the unit of the country which had been A FRIGHTFUL SHOCK. On Wednesday the passenger train from Albany met the freight train from Springfield at 5 P. M. pear Chester. Both were at full speed, and both engines were smashed in pieces, Mr. Russell, the Postmaster, and an engineer and a brakeman were seriously injured.—
Have not learned who was in fault.

The Committee appointed by this city to survey and examine the reservoirs of water in in the vicinity, have reported in favor of the water of Long Pond in Natick and Framingham. This is the purest water, and the supply here will be abundant.

The shoulder of one passenger in the Railtoad train from Portland, Toesday morning, was dislocated. The embankment had washed away five miles this side of Portland, and the cais ran off the track.

The an alternative and a supply the resistance of the track.

The an alternative and the supply here will be abundant.

The shoulder of one passenger in the Railtoad train from Portland, Toesday morning, was dislocated. The embankment had washed easy five miles this side of Portland, and the cais ran off the track.

It is to me a source of unaffected satisfaction to meet the Representatives of the States and the people in Congress assembled, as it will be to receive the aid of their combined wadom in the administration of public affairs. In performing, for the first time the duty imposed spoa me by the constitution of giving to you information of the State of the Union, and recommending to your emoideration wash measures as in my judgments are necessary and expedient, I am happy that I can congratulate you on the continued prosperity of our country. Under the blessings of Divine Providence and the benign influence of our free institutions, it stands before the world a spectacle of national happiness.

With our unexampled advancement in all the elements of national greatness, the affection of the good is confirmed for the union of the States, and for the doctrines of popular liberty, which lie at the foundation of our government.

It becomes us, in humility, to make our devout

for the doctrines of popular interty, which he are foundation of our government.

It becomes us, in humility, to make our devout acknowledgements to the Sepreme Ruler of the Universe, for the inestimable civil and religious blessings with which we are favored.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS—AD-MISSION OF TEXAS.

Executed their orders with such discretion, that the peace of the two republics has not been disturbed.

Texas has declared her independence, and maintained it by her arms for more than nine years. She had an organized government in successful operation during that period. Her In calling the attention of Cengress to our relations with foreign Powers, I am gratified to be able to state, that, though with some of them there have existed since your last session serious causes of irritation and misunderstanding, yet no actual hostilities have taken place. Adopting the maxim in the conduct of our foreign affairs, to "ask nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is not repeated by the conduct of our foreign affairs, to "ask nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is the conduct of our foreign affairs, to "sak nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong," it has been my anxious desire to preserve peace with all nations; but, at the same time, to be prepared to resist aggression, and to maintain all just rights.

Is pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress. "for annexing Texas to the United States," my predecessor, on the third day of March, 1848, elected to submit the first and secoed sections of that resolution to the republic of Texas, as an overture, on the part of the United States, for her admission as a State into our Union. This election I approved, and accordingly the charge d'affairs of the United States, in Fexas, under instruction of the tenth of March, 1845, presented these sections of the resolution for the acceptance of that republic. The executive government, the Congress, and the people of Texas in convention, have successively complied with all the terms and condition of the joint resolution. A constitution for the government.

complied with all the terms and condition of the joint resolution. A constitution for the government of the State of Texas, formed by a convention of deputies, is herewith laid before Cougress. It is to be regretted that serious causes well known, also, that the people of Texas at the polls have accepted the terms of annexation, and ratified the constitution.

I communicate to Congress the correspondence between the Secretary of State and our charge d'affairs in Texas; and also the correspondence of the latter which the authorities of Texas; together with the official documents transmitted by him to with the official documents transmitted by him to his own government.

The terrors of annexation which were offered by the United States having been accepted by Texas, the public faith of both parties is solemnly pledged to the compact of their union. Nothing remains to consummate the event, but the passage of an act by Congress to admit the State of Texas into the Union apon an equal flooting with the original States. Strong reasons exist why this should be done at an early period of the session. It will be observed that, by the constitution of Texas, the existing government is only continued temporarily till Congress can act; and that the third Monday of the present month is the day appointed for holding the first general election. On that day a governor, a lieutenant governor, and both branches of the legislature, will be chosen by the people.

The Persident of Texas is required invancient. general election. On that day a governor, a lieu-tenant governor, and both branches of the legisla-ture, will be chosen by the people.

The President of Texas is required, immediate by after the receipt of official information that the new State has been admitted into our Union by Congress, to convene the legislature; and spon its meeting, the existing everyment will be arrestly and generous existing confider in meeting, the existing government will be superseded, and the State government organized. Questions deeply interesting to Texas, in common with the other States; the extension of our revenue laws be honorably avoided;" but, in a spirit of for ded, and the State government organized. Questions deeply interesting to Texas, in common with the other States; the extension of our revenue laws and judicial system over her people and territory, as well as measures of a local character, will claim the early attention of Congress; and, therefore, upon every principle of republican government, she ought to be represented in that body without unnecessory delay. I cannot too earnestly recommend prompt action on this important subject.

As soon as the act to admit Texas as a State shall be passed, the union of the two republics will be consummated by their own voluntary consent.

This accession to our territory has been a bloodless achievement. No arm of ferce has been raised to produce the result. The sword has had no part in the victory. We have not sought to extend our territorial possessions by conquest or our republican institutions over a reluctant people. It was the deliberate homage of each people to the great principle of our federative union.

If we consider the extent of territory involved in the annexation—its prospective miluence on American the commission was created to adjudicate and ferid decide on the plant in the April, 1839, and was duly ratified by both Governments. By this treaty a joint commission was created to adjudicate and ferid on the plant in the chief. ciple of our federative union.

we consider the extent of territory involved in a joint commission was created to adjudicate the means by which it has been accomplished. The we consider the extent of territory involved in the annexation—its prospective mileenee on America—the means by which it has been accomplished, springing purely from the choice of the people themselves to share the blessings of our union,—the history of the world may be challenged to further accomplished. The commission was organized at Washington on the 25th day of August, 1840. Their time was limited tish a parallel.

The jurisdiction of the United State, which at the decided claims amounting the following the fo formation of the Conted State, which at had adjudicated and decided claims amounting formation of the federal constitution was bounded by the St. Mary's, on the Atlantic, has passed the Capes of Florida, and been peacefully extended to the Del Norte. In contemplating the grandeur of this event, it is not to be forgotten that the result was achieved in despite of the diplomatic interference of Funcean pracechies. For Funcean terms of the Capes of the diplomatic interference of Funcean pracechies.

has united her "lone star" to our glorious constellation.

MEXICAN DIFFICULTIES. member of Congras. Mr. Woodbury, the regular mominee of the Democratic party, stands about 1400 lower than at the last trisl. Mr. Hale prevents a choice; he is set against the admission of Texas with the slavery clause in her Constitution.

There was not a quorum present in the supermencount at Washington on Monday. Justices Wasobsry, McLean, Catron and Wayne were the only members who had arrived.

The Robert Layton who was sentenced to be hanged for fergery in S. Carolina has had his sentence commetted to one meeth's solitary confinement? This is making short work of it.

The aymptoms of revolt in Greece are not yet auppreased, and continue to alarm the government, and petition for a charter.

The aymptoms of revolt in Greece are not yet auppreased, and continue to alarm the government, and appearance.

Latest accounts from Naples represent that the crater of Vesuvius had lately put on an unsual appearance.

Set Interest to inform you that our relations with Moxico, since your last seasion, have not been the ample that the creater of the succession, have not been the set with all foreign nations. On the sixth day of March last, the Mexica not the Mexico and continues to deal missing to make the last trisl. Mr. Hade prevented to the Mexico and consideration of the right to Mexico, or that the demanded his passions.

He was informed that the government of the United States and on the property of our citizens, ware subsequence of it, he demanded his passions. And the United States in the close of the property of their exammation and settlement by a joint commission, was concluded and signed at Mexico on the following continues of the Mexico and consideration of the right of the United States and to consider this joint he property of the property of the constitution. He was also assured that it was the interest of the property of the propert

ment, he returned to the United States.

by the acts of Mexico, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries were suspended.

Since that time Mexico has, ontil recently, occupied an attitude of hostility towards the United States—has been marshalling and organizing armies, issuing proclamations, and avowing her intention to make war on the United States, either by an open declaration, or by invading Texas. Both the Congress and Convention of the people of Texas invited this Government to send an army into that territory, to protect and defend them against the menaced attack. The moment the terms of annexation

offered by the United States, were accepted by Texas, the latter became so far a part of our own country as to make it our duty to afford such protection and defence. I therefore deeming differences between the two country of the pending differences between the two country in proper, as a precautionary measure to order a strong squadron to the consistent of the matical answer and concentrate an efficient military force on the western frontier of Texas. Our army was to take received, that the Mexican government consentant to the measure of the proposition of the serviced repeated the offer of the willing to accredit a minister from the United States, with a sincered an interpret were negotiation on his part to drop, expressing his trust two-thirds of the whole Oregon territory, including the free navigation of the Columbia and all the free navigation of the whole Oregon territory, including that the United States, with a time of the two country."

Accordingly, tog as to the intention of the British Government." The proposition of the control of the British Government. The proposition of the Columbia and all the free navigation of the Solumbia and all the free navigation of the Solumbia and all the free navigation of the Columbia and all the free navigation of the Solumbia and al was received, that the Mexican government ded to research a minister from the United States. With a sinceredicaire to preserve peace, and restore relations of good understanding between the two republics, I waived all ceremony as to the manuer of renewing diplomatic intercourse between them; and assuming the institute, on the 10th of November a distinguished effizien of Louisians was appointed Exvey Extraordinary and Minister Pienspotentary to Mexico, clothed with full powers to adjust, and definitely settle all pending differences between the two countries, including those of boundary between Mexico and the State of Texas. The minister appointed has set out or his mission, and is probably by this time near the Mexican capital. He has been instracted to bring the negotiation with which he is charged to a conclusion at the earliest practical period; which, it is expected will be in time to enable me to communicate the result to Congress during the present session. Until that result is known, I forbear to recommend to Congress such alterior measures of redress for the wrongs and injuries we have so lone borne, as it would have been instrated.

Congress approprated, at the last session, the sum of two hundred and seventy-five through distance to the whole Oregon territory assertated.

Congress approprated, at the last session, the sum of two hundred and seventy-five through distance to the Waits and the state of the Mexican indemnities for the year 1844: "Prode the whole Oregon territory assertated to the Ratican delicated with states of the Mexican indemnities for the year 1844: "Prode the whole Oregon territory assertated to the Ratican delicated with states of the Mexican indemnities for the year 1844: "Prode the whole Oregon territory assertated to the April and July instalments of the Mexican indemnities for the year 1844: "Prode the whole Oregon territory assertated to the April and July instalments of the Mexican indemnities for the year 1844: "Prode the whole Oregon territory assertated to the states of th

proper to make had no such negotiation been instituted.

Congress appropriated, at the last session, the sum of two hundred and seventy-five thrusand dollars for the payment of the April and July installments of the Mexican indemnities for the year 1844: "Provided it shall be ascertained to the satisfaction of the American government that said installments have been paid by the Mexican government to the agent appointed by the United States to receive the same in such manner as to discharge all claim on the Mexican government, and said agent to be delinquent in remitting the money to the United States."

The suscitled state of our celesions with Mexican government, and said agent to be delinquent in remitting the money to the United States."

The suscitled state of our celesions with Mexican has involved this subject in much mystery. The suscitled state of our celesions with Mexican first information, in an subenitie form, from the agent of the United States, appointed under the administration of my predecessor, was received at the State Department on the ninth of November last. This is contained in a letter, dated the seventeenth of October, addressed by him to one of our citizens then in Mexico, with the view of having it communication, a year's notice is required to be given to extend the proper to the proper to adopt for the security of who hereafter inhabit Oregon, and for the maintenance of our just title to that territory. In adoptions of the United States of this purpose, care should be taken that nothing be done to violate the stipulations of the convention of 1827, which is still in force. The faith of treaties, in their letter and spirit, has ever been, and, I trust, will ever be, scrupulously observed by the United States. Under that convention, a year's notice is required to be given to the proper to adopt the proper to adopt for the security of the convention of 1827, which is still in force. State Department on the name of November and This is contained in a letter, dated the seventeenth of October, addressed by him to one of our citizens then in Mexico, with the view of having it communicated to that department. From this it appears that the agent, on the 20th, September, 1844, gave a receipt to the treasury of Mexico for the amount of the April and Joly instalments of the indemnity. In the same communication, however, he asserts that he had not received a single dollar in eash: but that he holds such securities as warranted him at the time in giving the receipt, and entertains no doubt but that he will eventually obtain the money. As these instalments appear never to have been actually paid by the government of Mexico to the agent, and as that government has not therefore been released so as to discharge the claim, I do not feel myself warranted in drecting payment to be made to the claimants out of the treasury, without made to the claimsnts out of the treasury, without further legislation. Their 'case is, undoubtedly, ope of much hardship; and it remains for Congress to decide whether any, and what, relief ought to be granted to them. Our minister to Mexico has been instructed to ascertain the facts of this case from the Mexico ascertain the facts of this case from the Mexico ascertain the facts of this case from the Mexico ascertain the facts of this case from

principle of compromise; but each had proved unsuccessful.

These negotiations took place at London, in the years 1818, 1824, and 1826; the two first under the administration of Mr. Monroe, and the last under that of Mr. Adams. The negotiation of 1818 having failed to accomplish its object, resulted in the convention of the twentieth of October of that year. By the third article of that convention, it was "agreed, that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of he present convention, to the vessels, to the citizans, and subjects of the two powers, it being well understood that this agreement is not to be car struck to the rejudice of any claim which either it the two high contracting parties may have to gov part of the said country; the only object of the high contracting parties may have to gov part of the said country; the only object of the high contracting parties may have to gov part of the said country; the only object of the high contracting parties may have to gov part of the said country; the only object of the high contracting parties may have to gov part of the said country; the convention of 1824 was productive of no result, and the convention of 1825 was left unchanged.

The negotiation of 1824 was productive of no result, and the convention of 1825 was left unchanged.

The negotiation of 1826, having also failed to effect an adjustment by compromise, resulted in the convention of the 20th of October, 1818; and it was further provided, that "it shall be competent, however, to either of the contracting parties, to annul and abrogate this convention; and it shall; in such case, be accordingly entirely annulled and it shall; in such case, be accordingly entirely annulled and its shall be convention in the American breast, and must prevail in the conventi

period, the provisions of the third article of the convention of the -20th of October, 1818; and it was further provided, that "it shall be competent, however, to either of the contracting parties, to annul and abrogate this convention; and it shall, in such case, be accordingly entirely annulled and abrogated after the empiration of the said term of norice." In these attempts to adjust the controversy, the parallel of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude had been offered by the United States to Great Britain, and in those of 1818 and 1826, with a further concession of the free naviga-States to Great Britain, and in those of 1818 and 1826, with a further concession of the free navigation of the Columbia river south of that initude. The parallel of the forty-minth degree, from the Rocky Mountains to its intersection with the north-east-ernmost branch of the Columbia, and thence down the channel of that river to the sea, had been offered by Great Britain, with an an addition of a small detached territory north of the Columbia. Each of these propositions had been rejected by the parties respectively.

In October, 1843, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoteniary of the United States in London was authorised to make a similar offer to those made in 1818 and 1826.—Thus stood the question, when the negotiation was shortly after-the Missouri and the Rocky mountains except the supervisor of the propositions of the supervisor of the propositions of the supervisor of the proposition of the prop

in October, 1845, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipoteniary of the Dried States in Minister Pienipoteniary of the Minister Pienipoteniary of the direction of my immediate predecessor. Like all the previous negotiations, it was based upon principles of 'compromise,' and the avowed purpose of the parties was, 'to treat of the respective claims of the two countres of the Organ principles of 'compromise,' and the avowed purpose of the parties was, 'to treat of the respective claims of the two countres of the Organ principles of 'compromise,' and the avowed purpose of the parties was, 'to treat of the respective claims of the two countres of the Organ principles of 'compromise,' and the Arobit of the State of the Organ principles of 'compromise,' and the Arobit of the State of the Organ principles of the work of the Organ principles of the Orga

have just cause to complain of our long neglect in this particular, and have, in consequence, been compelled, for their own security and protection, to establish a provisional government for themselves. Strong in their allegiance and ardent in their attachment to the United States, they have been thus cast on their own resources. They are ranted to them. Our minister to Mexico has been instructed to ascertain the facts of this case from their attachment to the United States, they have been thus cast on their own resources. They are anxious that our laws should be extended over them, and I recommend that this be done by Congress with as little delay as possible, in the full extended over them, which, on the fourth of March last, I found pending at Washiagton between the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of the Oregon territory. Three several attempts had been previously made to settle the question in dispute between the two countries, by negotiation, upon the principle of compromise; but each had proved unsuccessful. ccessful.

These negotiations took place at London, in the criminal. Justices of the peace, and other

It is deemed important that our laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, should be extended to such the control to the con tribes as dwell beyond them.

late negatiation.

The rapid extension of our settlements over our terrifories heretofore unoccupied, the addition of new States to our confederacy, the expansion of new States to our confederacy, the expansion of free principles, and our rising greatness as a nation, are attracting the attention of the Powers of Europe; and lately the doctrine has been broached in some of them, of a "balance of power" on this continent, to check our advancement. The United States, sincerely desirous of preserving relations of good understanding with all nations, cannot in silence permit any European interference on the North American continent, and should any such interference be attempted, will be ready to resist it at any and all hazards.

It is well known to the American people and to all nations, that this government has never interfered with the relations subsisting between other governments. We have never made ourselves parties to their wars or their alliances; we have not sought their territories by conquest; we have not more according our own form of government to be the best, we have never attempted to propagate it by intrigues, by diplomacy, or by force. We

to be the best, we have never attempted to propa-gate it by intrigues, by diplomacy, or by force. We may claim on this continent a like exemption for European interference. The nations of America are equally sovereign and independent with those of Europe. They possess the same rights, independent of all foreign interposition, to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate their internal affairs. The people of the United States cannot, therefore, view with indifference attempts of European powers to interfere with the independent action of the nations on this continent. The American system of government is entirely different from that of Europe. Jealows among the different sovereigns of Europe, lest any one of them, might become too powerful for the rest, has caused them anxiously to desire the establishment of what they term the "balance of power." It cannot be permitted to have any application of the of what they term the "balance of power." It cannot be permitted to have any application of the North American continent, and especially in the United States. We must ever maintain the principle that the people of this continent alone have right to decide their own destiny. Should any portion of them, constituting an independent State, propose to unite themselves with our confederacy, this will be a question for them and to us to determine, without any foreign interposition. We can propose to unite themselves with our consequences, propose to unite themselves with our consequences, and attendants, he returned this will be a question for them and to us to determine, without any foreign interposition. We can never consent that European Powers shall interfere to prevent such a union, because it might disturb the "balance of power" which they may desire to maintain upon this continent. Near a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced to the world in the annual message by announced to the world in the annual message and the proper authorities the proper conduction of the proper conduction of the proper conduction of the union of the proper conduction of the union of the proper conduction. duarrer of a century ago, the principle was distinct by announced to the world in the annual message of one of my predecessors, that "the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power." This principle will apply with greatly increased force, should any European power attempt to establish any-new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to resterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the promulgation of a policy which no European power should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of every European nation should be respected;—but it is due alike to our interests, that the efficicient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits, and that it should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy, that no future European colony or domin-ion shall, with our consent, be planned or estab-lished on any part of the North American conti-

question has recently arisen under the tenth cle of the subsisting treaty between the United tes and Prussia. By this article, the consuls of

and crew of the Prassian ship Borussia; but the request was refused on the ground that, without previous legislation by Congress, the judiciary did not possess the power to give effect to this article of the treaty. The Prussian government, through their minister bere have complained of this violation of the treaty, and have asked the government of the United States to adopt the necessary means ures to prevent similar violations hereafter. Good faith to Prussia, as well as to other nations with the prussiant of the property of the prope

By virtue of an arrangement made between the Spanish government and that of the U. States, in Dec. 1831, American vessels, since the 29th April 1832, have been admitted to entry in the ports of Spain, including those of the Balearic and Canary Islands, on payment of the same tonnage duty of 5 cents per ton, as though they had been Spanish vessels; and this whether our vessels arrive is Spain directly from the U. States, or indirectly from any other country. When Congress, by the act of July 13, 1832, gave effect to this arrangement, they confined the reduction of duty merely to Spanish vessels coming from a port in Spain, "leaving the former discriminating duty to remain against such vessels coming from a port in Spain," leaving the former discriminating duty to remain against such vessels coming from a port in Spain, "leaving the former discriminating duty to remain against such vessels coming from a port in any other country.—

It is manifestly unjust, that whilst American vessels, arriving in the ports of the U. S. from other countries, any no more duty than Spanish vessels, Spanish vessels arriving in the ports of the U. S. from other countries should be subjected to heavy discriminating duties. This is neither equality nor reciprocity and is in violation of the arrangement of Dec. 1831 between the two countries.

The Spanish government have made repeated

ciprocity and is in violation of the arrangement of Dec. 1831 between the two countries.

The Spanish government have made repeated and earnest remonstrances against this inequality and the favorable attention of Congress has been several times invoked to the subject by my predecessors. I recommend, as an act of justice to Spain, that this inequality be removed by Congress, and that the discriminating daties which have leaded to spanish vessels acriving in the United States from Cuba and Porto Rico, which will still remain subject to the country where it was produced, or the national character of the vessel in which it was imported. By the tariff act of the thitteth August, 1842, this exemption from duty was restricted to coffee imported in American vessels from the place of its production; whist coffee imported under all other circumstances was subjected to a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem.

Under this act, and our existing treaty with the

pays this rate of duty.

The government of the Netherlands complains that such a discriminating duty should have been imposed upon coffee, the production of one of its colonies, and which is chiefly brought from Java to the ports of that kingdom, and exported from thence to foreign countries. Our trade with the Netherlands is highly beneficial to both countries, and our relations with them have ever been of the most friendly character. Under all the circumstances of the case, I recommend that this discrimination should be abolished, and that the coffee of Java imported from the Netherlands be placed upon the same fooling with that imported directly from Brazil and other countries where it is produced.

Under the 8th section of the tariff act of the 13th

Brazil and other countries where it is predaced.

Under the 8th section of the tariff act of the 13th of Aug. 1842, a duty of 15 cents per gallon was imposed as Port wine in casks; while, on the red wines of several other countries, when imported in casks, a duty of only six cents per gallon was imposed. This discrimination, so far as regarded the Port wine of Portugal, was deemed a violation of our treaty with that power, which provides, that "No higher or other datice shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of America of any article thin growth, produce, manufacture of the kingdom and possessions of wriggal, than such as are or shall be payable on the like article being present tariff laws. The object of importations of the provides red to a such a such as a second to the composition of the composition of the kingdom and possessions of wriggal, than such as are or shall be payable on the like article being present tariff laws. The object of importations of the payable on the tariff act of the sum of the case of duty on different articles; but originations should be within the retreatment of the sum of the wind the within the retreatment of the sum of the provides, that we have the sum of the provides of the provides of the payable on the provides of the payable on the provides of the payable of the payable of the provides of the payable of the payab

cember last, recommender isfy the claims of the Text United States, which had so far as the powers of the Executive claims arose out of the act of disar Texan troops under command of Ma an onicer in the and our government; and under the orders of our government; and

Powers of the earth. While we are just to a require that all should be just to us. Enthe differences with Mexico and Great Britain relations with all civilized na

A question has recently arisen between the United States and Prussia. By this article, the consuls of the two countries have the right to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the hation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews or of the captain should disturb the order or transquiity of the country; or the said consuls about require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported."

The Prussian consul at New Bedford, in June, 1844, applied to 3r. Justice Story to carry into effect a decision made by him between the captain and crew of the Prussian ship Borussia; but the request was refused on the ground that, without that these should be faithfully observed. I have deemed it proper, therefore, to lay the subject before Congress, and to recommend such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to these treaty obligations.

By viriue of an arrangement made between the hundred and twenty eight thousand and twenty eight thousand a hundred and twenty eight thousand and twenty eight thousand and twenty eight thousand a hundred and the hundred and hundred and the hundred and hundre

Dec. 1831 between the two countries.

The Spanish government have made repeated forty-five dollars and fifty-two cents.

Under this act, and our existing treaty with the King of the Netherlands, Java coffee imported from European ports of that kingdom into the United States, whether in Dutch or American vessels, now pays this rate of duty. oon being able to congratulate the prosperity, owes to mankind the perma ample of a nation free from the hlightin ence of public debt.

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Boston, Dec. 5.

COFFEE.—Duty—When imported from place of growth, in American vessels, free; by foreign vessels or from Europe, 20 per ct.

There is a fair demand for the trade, and some in-

iry for export; prices remain ab COPPER—Duty—Sheathing, 14 inches wide, 45 do. long, weighing 14 to 34 oz. per square foot, free; all other sizes, 30 per ct. ad val. Pig and Ore, free. Rods, Bolts and Spikes, 4c per lb.

Sales of sheathing Copper at 23c per lb, 6 mos. COTTON .- Duty-Three cents per lb. HOPS.—Duty—Twenty per cent.

The stock in market is small. There is a limited lemand by retail at 24 a 25c per lb, cash.

HIDES.—Duty—Five per ct ad valorem.

The market is dull. Sales of a few bales green raited, Calcutts, at 90c a 1,05 each, and dry at 65 a 75c, each, 6 mos.

HAY—Sales of Eastern pressed, at \$16 a 17 per ton. By auction, 100 bundles, 15,75a15,874 per ton, cash.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig Iron, at \$42 per on, and American at \$35 per ton, 6 mos; 25 tons fewdes sold at \$62½ a 84 per ton, 6 mos; 80 tons few Sable at \$92½ per ton, 6 mos. MOLASSES .- Duty-Four and a half mills per li

The market has been more quiet since the large ales last week, and prices remain about the same. STEEL.—Duty—On Cast, Shear and German \$1; all other kinds in bars, \$2; per cwt. English blistered, best, per lb, 12 a 13; common, 6 a 7; Americando, 6 a 8; Drawn, 9 a 10; best Cast, for edge tools, 16 a 20.

SUGAR.—Duty—Brown 21/2 perlb; White 4cper b; Refined 6c per lb. The demand is moderate, and New Orleans is de-clining. Sales of Cuha trown and yellow to the trade at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a \$\frac{1}{2}\$c; New Orleans \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a \$7\frac{1}{2}\$c; Porto Rico \$7\frac{1}{2}\$ Se per lb, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ mos.

TALLOW .- Duty-le per lb; Soup stock, 10 There have been some sales for export, at 7½c per lb, cash, and rough, taken by manufacturers, at 6c per lb, cash. But little in market.

WOOL-Daty-The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7c per lb, 5 per ct ad val.

all whereof the value exceeds 7c per 15, 30 per ct ad valorem, and 3c per 1b.

There is a good demand, and sales of domestic are making at 28 to 38c per lb, for common to full blood, and 38c for pulled superfine, 6 mos. No sales of for-

ZINC-Duty-10 per et. Zinc is very scarce, and in great demand at 8c per lb, 6 mos; no foreign in the market.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

PLOUR AND GRAIN.

BOSTON, Dec. 8. Flour—The Flour market was rather heavy last week, with a slight decline in prices, but has since become more firm. The receipts have been large. Moderate sales of Genesce at 6 81 a 6 87½. An offer was made and refused for 1200 bis at 6 80. Sales of 200 bids Howard street for export, at 6 74; Baltimore City Mills, 145; Ohio in New Orleans, 6 62; cash; Ohio fiat hoop 6 20. There is but little inquiry for export. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are in good demand, at \$5 per ubl for the former, and \$4 for the latter, cash.

Grain—For Corn, the market has been steady—Sales of yellow flat at \$6 a 87c for old, \$8 a \$4c for new, and \$0 a \$5c for white. Oats are in demand and selling at 50c per bushel.

NEW YORK, Dec 1. Flour—10,000 bids Genesce sold on Saturday evening at 6 87½, on speculation, to go in store and be held for a while, if desired, by the buyer, at his expense. This morning, 1000 bids Genesce, in store, sold at \$7, cash down, with the privilege of tying 15 days; 500 bids in store for immediate delivery, at 6 87½, 500 Troy affort, at 6 75; 500 Genesce, at the same price, and holdars affort are free sellers in good order at 6 75 a 81. Rye 81c; no Corn or Oats sold.

BRIGHTON MARKET, MONNAY, Decliner.

BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, December 1. At maket 800 Beef Cattle, Working Ozen, none, 26 Cows and Calves, 2600 Sheep, and about 800 Swine.
PRICES. BERF CATTLE—Sales of extra, 85 95; first quality, 84 76,0005; second quality, 84 50; third quality, 93 50,0004.
Cows AND CALVES—Sales were made at \$19, 22,

COWS AND CALVES

24:0926.

Science—Lots taken at \$1 00,1 13, 1 67 and 2 12.

Swinz—We noticed lots taken at 3 and 44 at wholessile, and at retail from 4 to 5 cas.

N. B. Cattle generally very poor at market, and but 1 or 2 lots taken for barreling at former prices, \$3 25 mess, 2 75 No. 1, and 2 25 for prime.

NEW YORK, Dec 1. At market, 1557 Beef Cattle, 75 Cows and Caives, and 8500 Sheep and Lambs. Lambs.
Beef Cattle—We quote inferior and middling qualities at 4 50 to 36. 500 left over.
Cows and Calves—55 sold at \$15 to \$30.
Sheep and Lambs—We quote \$1 00 to \$3 00 for Sheep; \$1 to 2 25 for Lambs. 500 unsold.

> [Retail prices inside Quincy Market.] PROVISIONS.

г	LEGATORS.				
ı	Butter, lump, per lb	20			28
l	Butter, tub	17			25
ı	Cheese, new milk, per lb.,	8			10
l	Cheese, four meal, per lb				6
ı	Eggs, per dozen				22
ŀ	Beef, fresh, per lb				10
I	Beef, saited				7
l	Beef, smoked				10
J	Pork, whole hoge				7
l	Pork, fresh				8
l	Pork, salted				
l	Hams, Boston, per lb				12
l	Hams, Western, per lb				10
ľ	Lard, best, per lb				9
ł	Lard, Western, per keg				-
l	Veal, per ib				8
I	Calves, whole				
l	Lamb, per lb				6
ı	Mutton, per lb	4	8		12
l	Sheep, whole, per lb	33	B		8
l	Chickens, th	8			-
l	Turkeys, lb			•••	10
l	Pigeons, dozen			i	00
Į.	Geese, Mongrel 1		-		25
l	VEGETABLES		-	•	
ĺ	VEGETABLES				
I	Potatoes, sweet, bush			1	25
I	Potatoes, peck	17			20
I	Cabbages, dox	50		1	00
ŧ.	2 F M 100 H-				

otatoes, peck		17		20	
abbages, dox		50		1 00	
quashes, Marrow, 100 lbs			2	16	
urnips, bush				50	•
plit Peas, prime English, bo.				3 00	
nions, bunch				3	
cets, per bush				75	
cans, white, dried, pr bushel.	. 1	75		2 00	
arsley, box				. 6	
lominy, Southern, quart				12	١
ti bushel				8 00	1
FRUIT. &	c.				
uinces, bushel	1	75		2 00	
ranterries, bushel	3	00		3 50	
hastants, bushel	2	00		2 25	
hellbarks, bushet		87		1 75	
rapes, Sweet Water, Ib					
" Hamburg, lb		374		: 50	
pples, brsh				1 00	
blum at an american and an arrangement	-		-		

Apples, brsh. 1 00 a 4 00
Pears, bosh 1 1 00 a 4 00
Dried Apples, lb. 4 a 5 j
Oranges, box. 2
Lemons, per box. 8 50 a 4 00
Figs, lb. 10 a 12

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

[Wholesale Prices in Quincy Market.]	8
New Mess Beef, per bbl cash 9 00 a 9 50	6
" Navy Mess, per bbl ". 8 50 a 9 00	10
" No.1"". 7 50 a 8 00	10
Boston Extra Clear Pork, bbl a 16 50	i,
" Clear, bbl a 15 50	1
" Lard 8 a 9	1
Objo Extra Clear Pork, bbl a 15 50	11
" Clear Pork, bbl 14 50 a 15 00	17
" Mess " "new 13 50 a 14 00	1
" Prime " " 11 00 a 11 50	17
	1.
Lard, in barrele a 8	1
is in half do a 8	I:
III KER	P
" Hams, per lb 94 a 94	L
Boston do do	ł.
Tongues, per bbl 18 00 a 20 00	Ł
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.	ı
Lump, per 100 lbs 20 a 24	ı
Firkin, best, per ton 15 a 23	١
Butter, shipping, ton 14 a 17	L
Cheese, best, per ton 8 a 9	1
common, ton 5 a 6	1
F 100 d	13
Eggs, 100 doz	11
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.	ŀ.
Apples bbl 150 - Are	1

Apples, bbl, 1 50 a 2 50
Beets, bbl. a 1 25
Carrots, bbl. 1 00 a 1 25
Potatoes, Chenangoes, bbl 1 50 a 1 75
Onions, 100 bunches 2 00 a 2 50
Pickles, bbl 4 00 a 6 50
Peppers, pickled, bbl. 8 00 a 10 00
Mangoes, per bbl 8 00 a 10 00

LEATHER

Wholesale Prices. # Notes of the Prices.

Philad., best tannage, per lb. 21 a 22

country, per lb. 20 a 21

Baltimore, city tannage. 20 a 21

dry hide. 17 a 18

New York, red, light. 13 a 14

country middling. 13 a 14

country middling. 13 a 14

dry hide. 15 a 16

Boston, sanghter. 15 a 16

dry hide. 13 a 15 HIDES.

Wholesale Prices.

WOOL. Wholesale Prices.

LIME. Wholesale Prices.

HAY. Retail Prices Country, per hundred..... 1 00 a 1 08
Eastern Screwed, per tos.... 16 00 a 17 00
Straw...... 70 a ... 75 HOPS. Wholesale Prices.

1st sort, Mass. 1845, per lb 22 a .. 25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Housekeeper's Assistant, COMPOSED upon Temperance Principlus, with instructions in the art of making plain and fancy Cakes, Paddings, Pastry, Confectionary, Ice Creams, Jellies, Blanc Mange. Also, for the couking of all the various kinds of Ments and Vegetables; with a variety of useful information and receipts never before published. By an old Housekeeper. 12mo, pp 142. Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 2 School street, up stairs.

Gift Books for 1846.

THE Diadem, with eleven elegant engravings;
The Boudoir Annual; Heath's Book of Beauty; The Keepeake; The Drawing Room Scrap Book;
The Juvenile Album; Lalla Rookh, elegandy illustrated;
The Gift; The Mayflower; The Rose; Leaflets
from Memory; The Snow Flake; The Opal; Scenes
in the Life of our Savior; The Hyacinth; The Foetry
of Flowers; Longfellow's Poems, illustrated; Milne's
Poems, &c. &c. W. D. TICKNOR & CO.,
d6 125 Washington st.

Wheelwright's Shop to be Let.

THE Subscriber has a Shop in the Esterly part of Southboro', which he will let on favorable terms. He has a Blacksmith's Shop adjoining where all kinds of blacksmithing is done and which will be a great convenience to the occupier of the Wheelwright Shop.

CHALES WILLIAMS.

Southboro', Dec. 6, 1845. Situation Wanted.

A PERSON somewhat conversant with business transactions wishes a situation either as local or travelling Agent.

Letters poet paid may be directed to S. B., at the "Ploughman Office" Boston; a farther information will be given on personal application at the same place.

Boston, Dec. 6, 1845.

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Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a license from the Court of Probate for the County of Middlesex, the whole of the real estate of Misses at the Whole of the real estate of Misses at the Whole of Dunatable in said common of Clock, P. M., consisting of a Farm, situated in the east part of said Dunatable, containing about 70 acres, now in a high state of cultivation, well proportioned in Mowing, Pasturing, Orcharding and Tillage, well fenced with stone walls, and watered by springs and wells, with fruit trees grafted from choice fruits. The buildings are a dwelling house, two stories in front and one in rear, a barn 62 by 27 feet, a horse barn, corn barn new slop, &c. all in good repair.

A wood lot of about six and a half acres, situated about one and a half miles from said farm, partly heavily wooded, and partly a young growth.

Two pews in the Baptist Meeting house in Tyngsboro' with a long lense of a horse shed adjacent to said Meeting-house.

Purchasers may inquire of the Widow of said deceased, on the premises—of Dexter Robey, Wharfinger, near Charlestown bridge, Boston, or of the Administrator in Groton. Conditions will be liberal, and made known at time and place of sale on the premises.

THOMAS HUTCHINS, Administrator.

THOMAS HUTCHINS, Administrator.

N. B. The Widow of the decensed will release belower on the premises.

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n22

Grand Exhibition.

THE MAGNIFICENT GALLERY OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS, MARBLE STATUARY, &c., by the greatest Old Masters, contributed by thirty-nine Italian Noblemen, from their own private Collections, to found a National Gallery of the Fine Arts in America, is now opened at HARDING'S GALLERY, 22 SCHOOL ST.
The circum history of this Gallery is fully detailed

HARDING'S GALLERN, 22 SCHOOL ST.

The curious history of this Gallery is fully detailed in the Preface to the Catalogue. It is beyond all comparison the most extensive, valuable, and interesting Collection which has ever been seen in this country; as was indeed the necessary result of the unique mode of its formation. It embraces specimens of every style of art, from that which preceded the invention of Oil Painting to the final ehief d'œuvres of Raphnel, Titian, Correggio, Claude, Rubens, Murello, Salvata Ross, Carlo, Dolce, Vandyke, &c. &c. The limits of an advertisement do not allow room for hinting at the Gems it embraces, but the most cultivated and traveled connoiseurs, are the persons by whom it is most highly exteemed. A personal inspection can alone give any idea of its interest and value; and, to enable every one to enjoy these, the Tickets of Admission are fixed at the price of only 25 cents for the whole time that the Gallery remains opens.

me that the Cambridge 12½ cents.

Gd-The Agent will be happy to give free admission centlemen connected with the press. If n29

ECONOMY in heating apartments with coal or wood. UTTER S Patent Hot Air Tight Stoves wood. UTTER S Patent Hot Air Tight Stoves wood. Look at this important Discovery.

L wood. UTTER S Patent Hot Air Tight Stoves for parfors, sitting rooms, &c. &c., which is said at the patent office to be the most important discovery ever made in stoves. The patentee warrants a saving of fifty per cent in fuel, and one hundred per cent in attending fires. The fuel is burnt on a solid iron plate, the only draft is at the extreme top of the stove, which is an exclusive downward draft radiating the heat down near the floor, making it perfectly comfortable to sit around and warning feet, not a particle of gas or dust can escape into the room, which remedies every objection that has ever been raised against using coal. It also ventilates the room, it being so constructed as to take the impure air from the room, as a draft for combustion, it requires no attention for twenty-four piration of that time it the slove does not exceed the highest expectation, the money will be refunded without any charge. The public are invited to call at my store and see it operation, having secured the right for the State of Massachusetts. Dealers will be supplied on liberalterms. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Stove and Hot Air Furnace Establishment, Nos 51 and 53 Bluckstone street. (Open evenings.) ol5

A Farm for Sale.

Situated in the southwesterly part of Sterling, on the north branch of Nashua river, near saw and grist mills, consisting of 80 acres of excellent land with good orrharding, and 14 acres of young wood. The house is two stories high; with a good barn 40 feet in length, and suitable outbuildings. The place offers an excellent opportunity for a purchaser wanting a goof Farm, and the conditions of pay will be made very easy. Inquire of REBECKAH D. GOODNOW, 184 Cambridge street, Boston, or the subscriber on the premises. or the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL FLAGG.
Sterling Nov. 29, 1845.

Bolton Boarding School.

THE Winter Term of this School will commerce on Second-day (Monday), the 15th of Twelfth month, and continue lifteen weeks.

CHARGES: For hoard and toition, \$30,00 per term, including use of books in the English branches—one half payable in advance.

For tuttion alone, in English, from \$3,00 to \$4,371 per term.

term.
Latin, \$1.87\frac{1}{2} additional per term.
French, 1.87\frac{1}{2} 45

Drawing, 1.25

As there is no vacation between the Fall and Winter terms scholars can onter at any time by making previous application. lous application. Bolton, 11th month, 22d, 1845. FRAMINGHAM

Carriage, Harness and Sleigh

Carriage, Harness and Sleigh

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber has on hand a supply of new and
second-hand Carriages and Harnesses which will
be sold cheap at this season of the year. Also he is
preparing a lot of first-rate family Sleighs, ready for
sleighing. As we shall have a great supply of snow
they will be very useful.

Also, Wagon and Pew Cushions, Riding Saddles,
Bridles, Martingales, Trunks, Carriage Lamps,
Brass Hands, Coach Wrenches, Harness Trimmings,
Carriage Lace, Drab Cloths, Damask Moreen Morocco, Skins, Painted Carpets, &c. &c.

Also, Paints, Copal Varnish, Japan, Spirits of Turpentine, Sponge Blacking, Linseed, Neatsfoot and
Sperm Oil.

Framingham, Nov. 29, 1845.

Dwelling House, Garden, &c., FOR SALE.

A good and convenient, new Dwelling House, Woodhouse and Stable, with one acre of Land, pleasantly situated, and having about 60 Fruit Trees, one mile from Foxbore' centre, and two from the Railroad Depot, is for sale, for a very moderate price, and on liberal terms.

Inquire of CHARLES LEONARD, Foxbore' Centre.

2m*

Farm Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a Farm within ten miles of Boaton, with from fifty to one hundred acres of land, with buildings and fences in good condition, with a good variety of fruit. A line directed to E. W. Worcester, post paid, stating the location and price, will receive immediate attention.

Worcester, Nov 15, 1845.

BY THE HOS. MRS. NORTON.

A Soldier of the Legion, lay dying in Algiers,

of woman's tears; comrade stood beside him, while his life-blood And bent, with pitying glances, to hear what he migh

Take a message, and a token, to some distant friends

For I was born at Bingen,—at Bingen on the Rhine

was done, .
Full many a corse lay ghastly pale, beneath the setting

morn decline,—

And one bad come from Bingen,—fair Bingen on the "Tell my Mother, that her other sons shall comfo

And I was still a truant bird, that thought his home

For my father was a soldier, and even as a child My heart leaped forth to hear him tell of struggles fierce and wild;

And when he died, and left us to divide his scant I let them take whate'er they would-but kept a

On the cottage wall at Bingen,-calm Bingen on the "Fell my Sister not to weep for me, and sob with

drooping head, iops are marching home again, with glad and gallant tread,

But to look upon them proudly, with a calm and stead-For her brother was a soldier too, and not afraid to

And if a comrade seek her love, I ask her in my name

To listen to him kindly, without regret or shame; And to hang the old sword in its place, (my father's

For the honor of old Bingen,-dear Bingen on the

gone by, You'd liave known her by the merriment that sparkled Too innocent for coquetry-100 fond for idle so

Oh! friend. I fear the lightest heart makes someti heaviest mourning!
Tell her the last night of my life—(for ere this m

My body will be out of pain-my soul be out of prison, I dreamed I stood with her, and saw the yellow On the vine-clad hills of Bingen, -fair Bingen on th

"I saw the blue Rhine sweep along-I heard, or seen

ed to hear The German songs we used to sing, in chorus sweet

and clear; That echoing chorus sounded, through the evening

And her glad blue eyes were on me, as we passed with Down many a path beloved of yore, and well-remen

And her little hand lay lightly, confidingly in mine,-But we'll meet ao more at Bingen,-loved Bingen on

childish weak,-

His eyes put on a dying look, -he sighed and ceased

His courade bent to lift him, but the spark of life had The Soldier of the Legion in a foreign land was dead!

On the red sand of the battle-field, with bloody corpse

As it shone on distant Bingen,-fair Bingen

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Philosopher Married.

When a philosopher marries, all the people of his acquaintance combine to laugh at him.—
Why! Is there anything incompatible in philosophy with philogyny; in the love of wisdom with the love of woman! "The wisest man the world e'er saw" appears to have thought otherwise; and Socrates as well as Solomon otherwise; and Socrates as well as Solomo was a husband. When Adam Crotch, finding, like his first father and namesake, that it was not good to be alone, contracted matrimony with Amelia Smith, was that any reason why all the other Smiths-Amelia's kinsfolk excepted ses, and Browns, and Thomkinses, comprising the world he moved in, should, sim ply because Adam was reputed a philosopher make merry at the expense of his father's son? It is true that the marriage of Adam was a step inconsistent with that philosophy which placed the sumnum bonum in the main chance He married purely for those reasons that acco ding to Uncle Toby, are "written in the Com-mon-Prayer-Book;" which include, we be-lieve, no reference to the Three Per Cents.

As we have styled Crotch a philosopher, it behoves us to explais what were his pretentions to that character. They consisted theoretically in a considerable amount of literary, scientific, metaphysical knowledge, and practically in principle of enjoying himself to the extent of his means, and repressing all desires that would exceed their limits. Thus Adam, who, like many other philosophers, was rather fond of hough in the abstract he preferred Havana cigars to the common weed, was wont, adapting his fate to his finances, to content himself with only a pipe. It was further a maxim with Adam Crotch, in economising, to eacrifice the lesser enjoyments to the greater, and always to deny himself what he could best

ow there are two words to every bargain and Adam Crotch did not plunge into matrimony without first having inquired what Amelia would say to the plan of life which he had chalked out. Her answers were most satisfactory. When Adam explained to her the difference between explained to her the difference her were a set of the diffe ference between a real and factitious gratifica-tion, and asked whether, content with true hap-piness, she could despise its illusory phantom, she would reply, "Oh yes!" with on enthusiasm which none but young ladies who are in love can pronounce these words with. Their marriage took place, but not altogeth-

er quiety. There were two matters con with the event, on which they had a slight difference of opinion at the outset. All other pre-liminaries having been settled, "Adam dear," said the betrothed, "where shall we order our wedding cake, and whom shall we send cards

"A wedding cake t" exclaimed Crotch astonished, "Cards! my dear girl, what do you want with either!"
"Oh! we must have them, of course, love," she replied.
"Why of course!" asked the philosopher.
"You are not fond of sweets, neither am 1, and the very few friends we are going to visit we can write to."
But they will expect," urged the young lady, "our cards and a piece of cake. We should consider others, you know, Adam."
"Our latest secount of Adam Crotch represents him as meditating some scheme for the enlagement of his means. He intends to devote those faculties, heretofore employed on speculation, to business. Would that the could discover that stone, whose acquisition has so long been the philosopher's object! In the mean time, let philosophers in general, and those of the Crotch school in particular, about to marry, study attentively, that chapter in the book of human nature whose special object is woman. [Jervold's Magazine.

lady, "our cards and a piece of cake. should consider others, you know, Adam."
"Yes, my dear," said Crotch, "of eou we should; but what benefit will any body we should; but what beneat will any body derive from our sending them a mouthful of plumcake? What is it to eat? There would be something in a large lump; but that is out of the question. As to cards, they are wholly unnecessary. I object to them on principle, as al humbug, dictated by the mere ca

es of society."
'Still," pleaded Amelia, "we had better do what is usual.'

do what is usual."

"Granted;" he returned, "when there is no particular reason to the contrary, I admit your abstract proposition. But, in this instance, we shall lose money. It will cost us two or three guineas at least; and for what? No pleasure to operation, and the "any before the " "But surely we can afford it, dear."

opher discoursed as follows:—

"The essential points, my dear, to look to in choosing furniture are, comfort and utility. We cannot sit comfortably in an unconvenient chair; but so long as the chair is convenient, its material matters little. We may apply the same trial matters little.

sential advantage, we will have been bauses.

tables, and green baize."

which I suppose had once been bauses.

"Is your daughter at home now bits.

Lowndes!"

"Don't you see that by so doing we shall e the money to eat and drink love, and to be out now.
bled to save something over in case of a rainy "I came Oh! you're a joking, Adam," she answer- h

set himself down biting his nails, whilst his irritated spouse overwhelmed him with upbraid-

The philosopher was fain to make his peace conceding the point as to the uphols and the house, amid his suppressed groans, was

Among other domestic exagences that arose was that of a set of dinner plates. Adam, this time without consulting Amelia, went and ordered a service of pewter. The plates were sent home. No sooner did Mrs. Crotch behold it took my leave without further parley, having offen found this point the sine quo non in sent home. No sooner did Mrs. Crotch behold them than, seizing one she dashed it indignantly

But why

Such were the scenes that were enacted al-

Such were the scenes that were enacted almost daily between Adam Crotch and his helpmate. He wanted her to wear stuff dresses; the would have silk. One of their most serious disputes arose on the subject of cotton pocket handkerchiefs. "What earthly reason," he demanded, "could there exist for wanting any other!" She answered, "Every reason"—but gave none.

Reasons, however, she did give occasionally, for her without She wanted a white heart.

His calculations thus confounded, the system thus upset, his scheme of domestic happiness thus baffled, what was the philosopher to do! He had no alternative but to cut down his own expenses to the lowest possible mark. He relinquished the solace of his pipe—he drank his tea without milk or sugar—he lived on the smallest amount of food that would sustain namallest n

m- Girl Hunting --- A Half-Length from Life.

"Thou handlest, and hot fires beneath thy path "Can't you let our folks have some sugar!"

said Daniel Webster Larkins, opening the door, and putting in a little straw-colored head and a pair of very mild blue eyes just far enough to reconnoire; "can't you let our flolks have some eggs! Our old hen don't lay nothing but chickens now, and mother can't eat pork, and she arn't had no breakfast, and the baby arn't drest, nor nothing?"
"What is the matter, Webster! Where's

"But surely we can afford it. dear."

"Nobody can, that is, ought, to afford mere waste. Not a farthing ought to be so squandered. It had better be given away in charity."

"But people will be offended, dearest, if we don't send them what they will expect."

"Then let them be offended, my girl!" exclaimed Adam Crotch; "why should we regard unreasonable people!"

"Oh, you know, Adam." she answered, "it isn't everyhody that's like you, and it is best not to make enemies, isn't it!"

"Humph!" ejaculated the philosopher, musning, as if this last consideration had some weight with him, "there's something in that. Well—come—we'll e'ne follow the ways of this absurd world for once. But Amelia, mind one thing; we'll have none of that silly silver twist about our eards. That is a piece of fiddle-faddle not only imbecile, but, to me, disgustingly vulgar."

Do you think so?" was Amelia's answer, in a tone which rather inclined her lover to doubt whether her advocacy of cards and bride-cake rose from motives strictly of policy.—Bride-cake and cards, however, though by no means with the good will of Crotch, were ordered.

The paradise to which Adam Crotch led his.

The main difficulty seems to be that "belp" is

means with the good will of Crotch, were ordered.

The paradise to which Adam Crotch led his wife was the second heaven of a decentlodging-house, otherwise called a two-pair back. This, however, was to be merely a temporary abode, to serve until they could find a small house, commensurate with their circumstances, in one of the suburbs of the town. With such a dwelling they were soon provided, and now arose the question of furnishing it, whereupon the philosopher discoursed as follows:—

"The main difficulty seems to be that "belp" is not often purchasable. The very small portion of our dameels who will consent to enter any-body's doors for pay, makes the chase after them quite interesting from its uncertainty; and that the buys as many comforts for his family as most of his neighbors. The wast of the purchasable. The very small portion of our dameels who will consent to enter any-body's doors for pay, makes the chase after them quite interesting from its uncertainty; and the damsels who will consent to enter any-body's doors for pay, makes the chase after them quite interesting from its uncertainty; and the damsels who will consent to enter any-body's doors for pay, makes the chase after them quite interesting from its uncertainty; and the damsels themselves, subject to the well known foible of their sex, become very coy from being over courted. Such racing and chasing, and begging and praying to get a girl for a month! They often get for life with half the paying the pa

to long as the chair is convenient, its material matters little. We may apply the same principle to beds, tables, and fire-irons."

"Certainly," answered Mrs. Crotch.
"Not but what," continued Adam, "there is a certain pleasure derived by the sense of vision from handsome furniture, and if this can be obtained without financial embarrasement, well and good; but the annoyance of being hampered in circumstances, is much more than equivalent to such gratification."

"There is no doubt about that, dear," said she. "Well, now you see, love," he pursued, "we can get a set of deal chairs and tables for a comparative trifle; we can cover the chairs with what-d'ye-call it, and make cushions for them

comparative trifle; we can cover the chairs with what-d'ye-call it, and make cushions for them ourselves. We can put oil cloth on the tables and paint their legs, which, will make them look quite well enough; and a floor cloth of green baize will be just as good as the best Turkey carpet."

"My dear what are you talking about?" demanded his wife in amazement.
"Why, that instead of mahogany and rose-wood, and fine carpets, in which there is no escape to the cushing and in the ashes on the same of the cushes the control of the control of the control of the cushing and an undescribable baby; and in the ashes on the wood, and fine carpets, in which there is no essential advantage, we will have deal chairs and tables, and green baize."

an undescribable baby; and in the ashes on the rough heartn played several dingy objects, which I suppose had once been babies.

owndes?"
"Well, yes! M'randy's to hom, but she's
nt now. Did you want her!" "I came to see if she could go to Mrs. Larkins, who is very unwell, and sadly in want of

"Miss Larkins! why, do tell! I want to "Joking," he repeated. "Not at all."
"Deal chairs and tables, and green baize carpet!" she exclaimed. "Horrible."
"What is the matter! You admitted my proposition with regard to the furniture in the abstract," said the philosopher.

"Miss Larkins: why, do tell? I want to know! I show! I show I show! I show I show! I show I show I show! I show I show I show! I show I show! I show I show! I show I show I show I show! I show I show! I show I

"Well, I donnow but I would let her go for a spell just to 'commodate 'em. M'randy may go if she's a mind ter. She needn't live out unless she chooses—She's got a comfortable home, and no thanks to nobody. What wages do they give?"

Adam for twisted thee whished see the

"Eat at the table ?"

"Oh! certainly.

"Have Sundays!" "Why no-I believe not the whole of Sunday—the children, you know——"
"Oh ho!" interrupted Mrs. Lowndes, with

a most disdainful toss of the nead, giving a same time a vigorous impulse to the crash that's how it is, M'randa don't stir a step. a most disdainful toss of the head, giving at the on the ground. It was unbroken.

"See," observed the philosopher, with mild

My next effort was a pretty looking cottage.

My next effort was a pretty looking cottage, whose overhanging roof and neat outer arrangements spoke of English ownership. The interior by no means corresponded with the exterior by no means corresponded with the exterior by no means corresponded with the exterior aspect, being even more bare than usual, and far from neat. The presiding power was a prodigious creature, who looked like a man in wongetion is there to dining off pewter!"

"I can't bear it," she replied. mented here and there by great hair moler spoke very intelligibly of the beer barrel, if "Because I can't."

"Now don't you see," reasoned Adam, rago had once lived in our family, and the mother make your head ache! Does it pain you in any way!"

"I don't like it—and that's enough."

"No my good girl," urged Crotch, "it is not enough. When we say that we can't hear a thing, we mean that it produces an intolerable eensation. What intolerable sunsation does a pewter plate produce in you!"

Such were the scenes that were enacted al-

I made my exit without waiting for the co

Reasons, however, she did give occasionally, for her wishes. She wanted a white bonnet. Why! Because Mrs. Wilson had one. She which might spare me further rebuffs. On which might spare me further rebuffs. On desired to have Venetian blinds for the parlor window. Wherefore? Such an embishment had been added to Mrs. Blake's.

In the course of time Adam had sons and daughters. His philecophy account of the windows were closed; a half-finished cap laid on the sois, and a bunch of vesterday's In the course of time Adam had sons and daughters. His philosophy encountered fresh trials. Disquiet the doctors' bills he was prepared for; but he was not prepared for the requisition of monthly nurses. He had not counted on supernumerary napkins, bibs, caps, pinafores, ribbons, feathers, frocks and trousers. Occasional disturbances at his studies he had expected, but he never thought he should be called from his books to rock a cradle. An expedient which he adopted to lighted this especial burden should be recorded. It consisted in the adaptation of a smoke-jack to produce the required motion but this arrangement was continually interfered with by the cook.

His calculations thus confounded, the system thus upset, his scheme of domestic happiness thus baffled, what was the philosopher to do!

might hear of a girl, and I am sole repre tive of the family energies. But you

might hear of a girl, and I am sole representa-tive of the family energies. But you've no idea what capital bread I can make."

This looked rather discouraging for my quest; but knowing that the main point of table com-panionship was the source of most of Mrs. Stanyer's difficulties, I still hoped for Mrs. Larkins, who loved the close intimacy with her "help" and always took them visiting with her. So I passed on for another effort at Mrs. Ran-dall's, whose three daughters had sometimes been known to lay aside their dignity long enough to obtain some much coveted article of enough to obtain some much coveted article of dress. Here the mop was in full play; and Mrs. Randall, with her gown turned up, was splashing diluted mud on the walls and furniture in the received mode of these regions. where "stained glass windows" are made with out a patent. I did not venture in, but aske from the door, with my best diplomacy, wheth er Mrs. Randall knew of a girl.

"She! why don't she get up and do her own

"She is too feeble." "Law sakes! too feeble! she'd be able any body to thrash round, if her old man did'nt spile her by waitin' on—"" We think Mrs. Larkin deserves small blame

on this score.
"But, Mrs. Randall, the poor woman is really ill and unable to do anything for her children Could'nt you spare Rachel for a few days t elp her!"

This was said in a most guarded and depre-

This was said in a most goarded and deprecatory tone, and with a manner carefully moulded between indifference and undue solicitude.

"My gals has got enough to do. They a'nt able to do their own work. Cur'line hasn't been worth the fust cent for hard work ever since she went to school to .*—."

"Oh! I did not expect to get Caroline. I understand she is going to get married."

"What! to Bill Green! She wouldn't let him walk where she walked last year!"

Here I saw I had, aadra misstep. Resolved.

that's learnt to make sich baskets as that, a'n't a goin' to be nobody's help, I guess!"

I thought the boast likely to be verified as a let every reader view the subject. The same

actively engaged in the Temperance cause. It proves that she has a kind and benevolent heart, and is not ashamed that the world should know that she takes an interest in the welfare of the drunkard and his family. Woman has been a great sufferer from intemperance, and the way to guard against the evil, is to abolish the use of ardent spirits. Woman, by her example and influence, can do much towards effecting this happy result, and we are glad to know that so many see this, and are laboring for the great

How much more noble and holy does a woman look while plying the needle for the benefit of the poor, and ever visiting the wretched home of the inebriate, that when pouring out the insidious wine cup, in the brilliant circles of fashion? [S. C. Temp Advocate.

Neglect. Strike while the iron is hot. This is a homely but a good practical makim. Thousands of fortunes have been lost by neglect, and hundreds of lives have been lost by neglect, and hundreds of lives have been lost by neglect, and hundreds of lives have been serificed. Some men put off and put off their duty, and consequently their interest, month is and out, and let scores of hundreds is mainly the result of agreeable manners. But let us not attempt to opportunities pass by when they might increase their fortunes. What they intended to do yesterday, they have resolved to perform to-day, and on the morrow it shall certainly be accomplished. A month since they formed the same resolutions, and finally do their duty, when it becomes much more difficult, and when the favorable opportunity for securing a great bargain has gone by.

You know some who are always behind hand; in their house rents, their pew taxes, their butcher's likely and the west sermon to them from our rext-likely.

You know some who are always behind hand; in their house rents, their pew taxes, their butcher's bills, their milk bills and their printer's bills.—
Why are they so? They have acquired a habit of being neg'ectful and putting off duty, even when they have the means of cancelling every debt they owe. A creditor dislikes to present a bill every day or to sue them, and so he waits long and is patient. Such mean seldom make money, although it

"The old Scythians
Painted blind fortune's powerful hands with wings,
To show her gifts come swift and suddenly, Which if her favorite he not swift to take,

Deceive not yourselves by the future, but take hold firmly and strongly of what you consider your duty. There is no other course where you may be sure of success. Where one dollar is gained by neglect, a thousand are won. Speaking of present opportunity, a poet adds: Whose hath hold and after lets her go,

BURYING ALIVE. A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Baltimore, says: A most horrid case of burying alive, occurred

a few weeks since in our city, and which al-though generally talked of, has out of respect to the friends of the deceased, been excluded from the public prints. A young lady was taken suck, and died very suddenly, as was supposed by the family and physician, and was placed in her cofin and carried to the depository of the family, and placed in the family rault. A few days afterwards on visiting the vault, they were struck with the horrible sight of the young lady in her burial clothing, out of the coffin, and sitting up against the side of the wall—dead!

wall—dead!

As may be supposed the discovery has plunged a family and a large circle of acquaintances in the deepest anguish. It was found on examining the coffin that the lid had been forcibly

"It is the fashion of the day to descant much apon the topic of education. The pupil may be taught to read, write and calculate, but these equirements however necessary, may be turn ed to bad as well as good account. The culti-vation of the intellect without due moral train-ing often fits the subject for a victim of delusion or knavery. Where has more of this effect or knavery. Where has more of this election been shown than among our most educated people. The word malefactors often exhibit high endowments, and splendid acqurements. It will be found on due enquiry that moral training has been neglected, and early restraint has not been applied; the high and generous feelings have not been awakened and strengthened.—The youthful mind should be made to feel de-The youthful mind should be made to feel de testation for bad faith and mean actions and to cherish noble and elevated sentiments toward others and respect for themselves. No one can so well plant these seeds and discharge

RELIGIOUS READING.

THANKSGIVING HYMN.

Gop of the world! thy glories blaze, Thy smile gives beauty to the flower, Thy grandeur to the tempest, power. GoD of our lives ! the throbbing heart

Doth at thy beck its action start Throbs on obedient to thy will, Or ceases at thy fatal chill Gop of the harvest! sun and shower,

When thou dost bid, or Want her woes GoD of all Providence! thy care

Own the high mandate of thy power;

O'er nobler man that care presides, When joy doth bless, or woe betides Gop of Eternal Life! thy love THE CROSS! THE CROSS! its ballowed light Fast drives from earth her cheerless night

GoD of all goodness! to the skies And to thy service shall be given The rest of life-the whole of Heaven!

"BE COURTEOUS."

What is couries? It is genuine politeness. And what is politeness? It is not a fashionable hew, a genteel wave of the hand, a beautiful smile, or an eloquent. How d'ye do, sir.? All this may exist without real politeness. Yes, kind reader, you may be assured that not every well-dressed gentleman, with superb personal "What! to Bill Green! She wouldn't let him walk where she walked last year!"
Here I saw I had .aade a misstep. Resolving to be more cautious, I left the selection to the old lady herself, and only begged for one of the girls. But my eloquence was wasted. The Miss Randalls had been a whole quarter at a select school, and will not live out again until. The Miss Randalls had been a whole quarter at a select school, and will not live out again until their present stock of finery is unwearable. Miss Rachel, whose company I had hoped to secure, was even then paying attention to a branch of the fine arts.

"Rachel Amandy!" cried Mrs. Randall at the foot of the ladder which gave access to the upper region—"fetch that thing down here! It's the prettiest thing you ever see in your life!" turning to me. And the educated young lady brought down a dolefol-looking compound life: turning to me. And the concated young had be kind and gentle to all, and crusty and hang of card-board and many colored waters, which had, it seems, occupied her mind and fingers worth having? And if a person do not posses d be kind and gentle to all, and crusty and haugh them, is it not well to take a little Bible it-nere!" said the mother, proudly, "a gal quire them? Certainly it is. For the Bible itprediction, and went my way, creatfallen and weary. Girl-hunting is certainly among our most formidable "chores." [Western Clear-this subject is vastly more important than thou sands imagine. Have we any right to wound the feelings of a fellow-being? None at all!
But have we not often done so, for want of a
little courtesy? Yes, often! But the exercise of that courtesy would have been profitable to ourselves, and pleasing to our friend. And as to the expense—why, good manners cost no more than bad ones Tell me, reader, don't you like to see a coach driver, a railroad conductor, a post master—as well as a lawyer, a doctor, and a minister—pleasing in their ad-dress? Yes, I know you do! For every body loves true politeness. Then be polite yourself, kind reader! You would regret to see your

pleasantly, very pleasantly—and so he ought. But I am half inclined to think that he would

GENUINE RELIGION. How beautiful is that

day or to see them, and so ne waits long and is patient. Such men seldom make money, although it may be, they have the best of opportunities, but by their carelessness, neglect to improve them.

Let the man just starting in business be careful to neglect no opportunity for benefitting himself, because he may have another day to live. When you see a good bargain jump at it at once and not dilly dally a week about it. To morrow the acticle may be worth double the price in the market.

It has a good bargain jump at it at once and not dilly dally a week about it. To morrow the acticle may be worth double the price in the market. not be impure in act or thought, cannot be sel-fish; they love God and their neighbors, and they do as they would be done by. But who is religious? who is benevolent? who is at all times pure in thought or deed? who is at all times free from consoriousness, from uncharitableness? None. No, not one. The preceptating the use as those on which "hang all the law and the prophets," the love of God and the love of our neighbor, may be impressed upon the heart and have the whole undivided assent of the understanding; while the mind is in this state the individual is religious. But the care state, the individual is religious. But the cares of the world and their jarring collisions must at times occupy the thoughts, and divert the mind from this wholesome state. The passions which have been cherished by bad education—her in his arms, his font touches a secret spring and a thousand knives cut him in as many a man study, which have been cherished by bad education—her in his arms, his font touches a secret spring and a thousand knives cut him in as many a man study, which have been cherished by bad education—her in his arms, his font touches a secret spring and a thousand knives cut him in as many a man study, which has been many a man study, when a look little of those articles may can to an individual who played off a religious. As her is about to class to an individual who played off a religious control of the secret spring and a thousand knives cut him in as many a man study, which has been many a man study, and the secret spring and a thousand knives cut him in as many a man study, which has been many a man study, which has been many a man study, and the secret spring and a thousand knives cut him in as many and study. tempt the rich to uncharitableness, and the poor to envy and malice, all by turns banish the truth from the mind. This has led men to the desert and to the monastery; to become hermits and monks; forgetting that religion requires to do as well as to suffer. Truth becomes effect-

the arched heavens in night's profound gloom and say, if you can, "There is no God!" Pro nounce that dreadful blasphemy, and each sta above you will repruach your unbroken darknes of intellect; every voice that floats upon the night winds, will bewail your utter hopelessness and despair! Is there no God? Who, then, unrolled the blue scroll, and threw upon its high in the deepest anguish. It was found on examining the coffin that the lid had been forcibly pressed off by the young woman, who had actually been buried before the vital spark had field, and who had returned to consciousness but to die the most horrible of deaths! Many may doubt this, but it is too true to be desied. clamor of storms, the voice of thunders, and unchained lightnings that linger, and lurk, and flash in their gloom? Who gave to the eagle a safe eyrie where the tempeats dwell and beat the strongest, and to the dove a tranquil abode amid the forests that echo to the minstrelsy of Who made THEE, O man? with thy perfects

elegance of intellect and form? Who made the ering and a herald to the first beautiful flashes of the morning? Who gave thee that match-less symmetry of sinew and lip? That regular flowing passion of ambition and of love! No God! And yet the thunder of heaven and the waters of the earth are calm! Is there no lightning, that heaven is not avenged? Are there no floods, that man is not swept under a

Horace Hill, employed by the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, in Woonsocket, was engaged in repairing a drum belt, when he was caught into the machinery and so horstbly mangled that he survived but fifteen minutes. Mr.

[For the Ploughman.] REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE

ADELPHIAN ACADEMY,

North Bridgewater, Nev. 18th, 1843. The Committee appointed to attend on the examination of the scholars connected with the Adelphian Academy, considering that an expression of opinion may be expected from them by the patrons of the Institution and by the public relative to the merits of the school and the proficiency made by its members are happy to the school and the proficiency made by its members are happy Calais, at Calais. the proficiency made by its members are nappy in being able to state;—that we attended the examination of the several classes in their various branches of study on Monday, the 17th inst; that the examination in all the departments was as critical and extensive as the time appropriated would admit;—that the performances were defined the model of the profit of the p ted would admit;—that the performances were generally satisfactory and many of them peculiarly so, several of them evincing great diligence, close investigation and deep thought, on the part of both teachers and pupils;—that scholars in general and especially those in the higher branches of Mathematics appeared to be well acquainted with the ground over which they had gone, and to have laid a good foundation for future progress;—and that the improvement made is such, as to commend the school to the continued confidence of its patrons and to the friends of intellectual and moral improvement.

Allowelland Augusta.

Kennebuk, at Kennebush, at Kennebush, at Kennebush, at Kennebush, at Engrer, and Englere Bank, at Partland. Maine Bank, at Portland. Maine Bank, a

provement.

The Committee regret that the want of suitable accommodations in regard to room would not admit of a more public examination and that all the patrons of the Institution might have had opportunity to be present and witness that improvement which could not have failed to be highly marifying a particular to the patrons of the Institution might have had opportunity to be present and witness that improvement which could not have failed to be highly marifying a particular to the patrons of the Institution might have had opportunity to be present and witness that improvement which could not have failed to be highly gratifying to a parent's heart.

That the smiles of a kind Providence may

That the smiles of a kind rrovidence may continue to rest upon this school and preserve that high reputation which it has already acquired, and extend its benign influence more and more widely, is the sincere and ardent desire of its Examining Committee.

REV. FREEMAN D. HOWLAND, Halifax.

REV. BENJAMIN HUNTOON, Canton, Rev. WARREN GODDARD, N. Bridgewater.

ELIAB WRITMAN, Esq., "

In compliance with the request made, the following additional essay, relating to the same occasion, is inserted :-

ADELPHIAN ACADEMY.

Being in North Bridgewater at the time of the late annual exhibition of the Adelphian Academy in that village, I had the pleasure of attending the exercises.

Jefferson Banking Con Orange County, Bank the late annual exhibition of the Adelphian Sea, closed.....
St. Albans, Bank of... Windsor, at Windsor, tending the exercises.

The Students, together with Teachers and Committee, assembled at one o'clock on the ground in front of the Academy, and march-

ed in procession to the First Congregational Church, preceded by a band of music.

The order was as follows: Teachers, Ex-

It was delivered with a fluency and ease that would have done credit to an advanced classical scholar, and which bespeaks for its youthful author no ordinary fame as a student in classical literature.

Time will not permit me, (as I should be glad to do) to speak particularly of the merits of every performer. I can only glance at some of the more prominent ones.

Among these I will notice a dissertation on Duty by George Bradford of North Bridgewater. A dry subject, and one which from the frequency with which it is apoken upon would seem to be incapable of affording a single new were interesting idea to but the assertation of those who listened. Its merits claim for it a more public presentation to the community.

presentation to the community.

An oration, by Nathan Atherton, Jr. of Stoughton, on the Certainty that the United States will extend its territory over the whole of North America, claims special notice both for depth and weight of argument and clearness of arrangement. Its merits as a composition in my opinion surpass every other to which I listened.

South Bank, at Boston, ch. sur. Winthrop, Roxbury, charsurrend remarks and Burrillville Bank. ... failed tagle, at Newport. ... failed tagle, at Newport. ... farmers' Exchange, at Gloucester remarks and Mechanics', Pawtucket ... failed tagle, at Newport. ... for the providence, ... failed tagle, at Newport. ..

A Poem, Apostrophe to the Pyramids, written by an Adelphian and delivered by Amos B. Adams, of Holliston, was creditably performed although its style was such as to render its elecution difficult. To give some at the closury Bank, at Pascoag Bank, at Pascoag village R.I.Agricultural Bank at Johnston closing. its elecution difficult. To give some idea of its peculiar style, I will quote, (as near as memory enables) the closing appears.

"Mighty Structure!
Invulnerable pile! Born in Mystery,
Cradled by Kings, and nursed by Empires.
Ages past have been thy youth, and untold
Ages yet to come shall be thy prime.
When the heavens shall be together wrapped, and
Earth lies in her shroud, then and not till then
Thou too shalt seek thine Everlasting Tomb." Robert Bickford of Charlestown in an Oratio

on Popery, distinguished himself by his correct and peculiarly impressive style of Oratory. This, together with the style of the compu-sition, combined to thrill every nerve of the sition, combined to thrill every nerve of the auditor. Every emotion which the following soul-stirring passage is fitted to awaken in the heart, was clearly depicted on the countenance

heard with sufficient distinctness to give its dear of its merits.

The exercises being closed, the procession again formed and returned.

It was delightful to observe the perfect order the was found to contain a light eprinking derilaid with sand, the latter predeminating of the procession again formed and the procession again formed and returned.

THE ELDEST DAUGHTER. The deportment of the older children of the family is of great im-portance to the younger. Their obedience or in-subordination operates throughout the whole circle portance to the younger. Their obedience or in-subordination operates throughout the whole circle, Especially is the station of the eldest daughter one of eminence. She drank the first draught of the mother's love. She usually enjoys much of her counsel and companionship. In her absence she is mother's love. She usually in the absence she is the natural viceroy. Let the mother take double pains to form her on a correct model; to make her amiable, diligent, domestic, plous; trusting that the image of those virtues may leave impressions on the soft waxen hearts of the younger enes, to whom she may, in the providence of God, be called to fill the may in the providence of God, be called to fill the lady observing the circumstance.

A lady observing the circumstance A lady observing the circumstance.

\$8,000 DAMAGES. At Staunton, Va., during the last week, a seduction case of great time a plate of sliced beef was patternormity was tried before the Superior Court, on which a verdict of \$8000 damages was awarded. The suit was brought by Jacob Copenhayer, name of Englayer, name of Englayer, name of Englayer, name of Englayer, name of Englayer. penhaver, now of Frederick, against Sampson Pelter, for the seduction of his daughter, a girl Pelter, for the seduction of his daughter, a girl of about 17 years of age. The parties are reputed and hitherto acknowledged brothers in-law, though Pelter essayed to prove himself a filius nullius," and the nicce had been taken to his house under the pretext of being a nurse and companion of his sick daughter. The verdict in the case, says the Staunton Spectator, is considered a very just one, and Pelter is able to pay it.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Counterfeit \$3 bills on many of the New East

MAINE City Bank, at Portland.

Concord Bank, at Concord.

tient River Bank, Charles Connecticut River Bank, Charles-town, chartet expired... Exeter, at Exeter, ch. expired... Farmers', at Amherst, ch. ex... Grafton Bank, Haverhill...closed Hillsborough Bank, Hillsborough New Hampshire, at Portsmouth, Portsmouth, at Portsmouth, chex Strafford, at Dover, ... ch. expired Wolfborough Bank, Wolfborough Agricultural Bank, at Troy, nington at Bennington.,.... unercial Bank Poultney,....

CONNECTICUT MASSACHUSETTS.

The order was as follows: Teachers, Examining Committee, Speakers, twenty two in number dressed alike, and Students in general. The whole number in the procession was not far from 140.

On reaching the house it was compactly filled in every part except seats in the centre reserved for the students.

The exercises were commenced by prayer by the Rev. Freeman P. Howland of Halifax.

Salutatory addresses in Latin by Thomas Franklin Howard of North Bridgewater. This address was characterized by being very thoroughly committed, and by unusual clearness of enunciation.

It was delivered with a fluency and ease that would have done credit to an advanced classical

" Albany....
" Philadelphia
" Baltimore...
" Norfolk.... Spanish Doubloo Mexican "American Gold.

New York City....

FOUND WANTING. Too much gin and s and a thousand knives cut him in as many pieces."

This performance was altogether superior in point of oratory to any other.

On account of the lateness of the hour, the Valedictory was in part omitted. Subject,—The Scholar's Heritage, by Henry Augustus Ford, of North Bridgwater.

The disturbance occasioned by many of the audience retiring, &c., prevented it from being heard with sufficient distinctness to give a correct idea of its merits.

It was delightful to observe the perfect order which marked every part of the proceedings.

The performances were altogether such as to commend themselves to the approval of every friend of intellectual and moral improvement, and to excite the sincere wish, that every youth of our beloved land might enjoy the benefits of a similar institution.

SENEX.

It is five of 999 to 1 over the torms, abelian about the contained two tin vessels, helding about contained two tin vessels, helding about the contained two tin vessels, helding about contained two tin vessels, held neighbors what was his age tain," replied he. "I am either 58 replied the farmer,

RETORT COURTEOUS. A plain New En

out to the servant to remove the butte tleman had put his knife into it. In caused the "down east" man to call want to take away the beef, for a lady her fingers into it

"O!" said a poor sufferer to a dentist, the second wrong tooth you've pulled out", sorry, sir," said the blundering operator, there were only three when I began, I'm see right next time."

George Mud has been arrested in Balli trying to kill his wife. The dirty rascal-

WILLIA WILLIAM ERMS, \$2,00 Papers not d parages paid. All correspondent at Boston. Advertising

VOL.

AGRI SHE r. Curtis Bare said quite so n to see. He h , and he say objects entirely confine the ai avs succeeded heep might r here is no doub in consequen together, wh ak hill. Timidi fence, as well

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Griswold, o

large ones; an a liable to di ed cattle, as ee. Yet horned fined. Calves of wold cows, and th penned very cl heep want sor ters. They w close in yards, when suffered t n range over y next crop mater ter will make e picking whi in winter. Gir

of a chimney h top of the roof, ely kills the mo This is well wort ould be done, a OMME ROYAL ield, Ct., has be mly known in Ct .. edell, of that est known trees e by which it is

of French origin-

am by the Frei

abundant beare

fruit large, round

noss that usus

side. Skin phi int blash, and suddy or dark jular basin. Flo sed, with a mile ds inclosed in a mber to April. This fruit ought to wold of Suffield in the habit o ch trees in orde

led from swelling

yed by cold. I

ment. If the

ow falls be thinks removing the an ecessary to thro the frost gettin APPLES FROM A ge the receipt of mens of apples oro,' Greening coltivation abou iters in a good str all finely flavo er specimens hi

al Professor J. "This disease in the many hasty op the many hasty op cause founded on sound as general toy are contradicted if mon in other disease of the disease mething may now mething mething methods and met nething may post of sound and dis thland Society ha

your trees the